

# THE CRITIC.

## Weekly Journal of Literature, Art, Science, and the Drama.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 460.

APRIL 30, 1859.

Price 4d.; stamped 5d.

**EDUCATION, Leamington Spa.**—First-class Establishment for a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES. Resident French and German Governesses. Masters of eminence attend.  
Address, Miss TAYLOR, Greville House, Leamington.

**TO THE GENTRY.**—The Widow of a Clergyman, residing West of London, desires to add to a small and select number of PUPILS, to whom she offers a refined and careful Education, with the comforts of home. Reference to numerous Clergymen and friends of high position. A reduction in terms made for sisters and the daughters of Clergymen.  
Address "Mrs. H. H." care of Messrs. Williams and Co., Stationers, 124, Oxford-street, London, W.

**GERMAN AND HEBREW LANGUAGES.**  
**THE REV. JOHN BLUMENREICH**—recommended by Dr. Duncan, Professor of Hebrew in the New College, Professor Eadie, Dr. Candlish, Dr. Johnston, Rev. D. E. K. Drummond, and the Rev. Theodore Meyer—will open CLASSES for the SUMMER SESSION, May 2—2, Greyfriars-place, Edinburgh.

**PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.**—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture.  
The lectures will commence on Wednesday Morning, May 4, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday, at the same hour. Fee, 12. 11s. 6d.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, PERTH.**  
The Trustees and Heads of this School have undertaken that important scheme, in reliance upon the blessing of God and the active support of the faithful.  
Its objects are—  
1st. To afford, at a moderate cost, a first-rate education, and a careful religious training, to all its pupils; and, 2ndly, To insure the preparation of a sufficient number of these to become Students of Theology, and eventually candidates for Holy Orders.  
To carry to its full effect the difficulties of early existence, it is necessary to raise an annual guarantee of 2500. for five years, and a sufficient sum—any 2500.—for furnishings. Of the first 2500. a year, and of the last about 1500. are still required.  
The Trustees and Heads of the School, therefore, appeal to all who sympathise in the above-named objects, and who realise the grave embarrassments under which those are now placed, who desire to preserve in all their integrity the spiritual and catholic principles for which the Scottish Church has hitherto been distinguished. For these reasons, assistance is very earnestly requested from all who, valuing the truth for its own sake, would wish to see the rising generation of Churchmen imbued with the same principles.  
Donations and subscriptions may be paid into the British Linen Company's Bank, Perth, to the account of "The Collegiate School;" or they may be forwarded to the Very Rev. Provost FORBES, Perth, or to the Rev. A. LENDRUM, St. Margaret's College, Crieff.—Signed in name and by authority of the Trustees, ALEXANDER LENDRUM, Hon. Sec.

**THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, PERTH.**  
Rector.—Rev. W. L. BLEKINSOPP, M.A.  
This School has been established for the purpose of securing the highest advantages of a Classical and Commercial Education, at a very moderate charge. The course of study, modified according to the future prospects of the pupil, is intended to prepare for the universities, for public situations, and for commercial pursuits, and includes Latin, Greek, and Mathematics with French, German, &c.  
Terms.—Payable half-yearly in advance, 34. a year. Entrance fee, 2l.  
These terms include washing, medical attendance, medicines, &c., so that there are no extras but books and stationery.  
Pupils may enter for a half term on or about the 12th of April, and the next full term will commence on the 23rd of August.  
N.B.—Exhibitions of the value of 10l. and 20l. a year may be obtained by boys of promising talent.  
Apply to the Rev. A. LENDRUM, St. Margaret's College, Crieff, or to the Very Rev. Provost FORBES, Perth.

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.**  
**THE SUMMER SESSION OPENS IN MAY.**  
**Botany.**—Dr. Balfour, at the Garden, Mon., 2nd ..... 8 a.m.  
**Botanical Demonstrations, in the Garden and Hothouses.**—Dr. Balfour ..... Mon., Wed., Frid. 9 a.m.  
**Vegetable Histology.**..... Tues. and Thurs. .... 9 a.m.  
**Botanical Examinations, in the College.**—Dr. Balfour ..... Weds. .... 3 p.m.  
**Anatomical Demonstrations.**—Mr. Turner, Mon., Wed., and Frid., under the superintendence of Mr. Goodsir ..... Mon., 2nd ..... 2 p.m.  
**Medical Jurisprudence.**—Dr. Traill, Mon., 2nd ..... 11 a.m.  
**Clinical Surgery.**—Mr. Syme ..... Mon., 2nd ..... 12 noon.  
**Clinical Medicine.**—Dr. Bennett ..... Tues., 3rd ..... 12 to 2 p.m.  
**Comparative Anatomy.** Tues. and Thurs. .... 2 p.m.  
**Natural History.**—Dr. Allan ..... Mon., 2nd ..... 1 p.m.  
**Histology.**—Dr. Bennett ..... Tues., 10th ..... 3 p.m.  
**Medical Psychology.**—Dr. Laycock, Mon. and Thurs. .... Thurs., 3th ..... 3 p.m.  
**Practical Instruction in Mental Diseases.**—Dr. Laycock, Sat. .... Sat., 14th ..... 3 p.m.  
**Hindustani.**—Dr. Dalzell, under the superintendence of Mr. Small, at the Library. For particulars apply to Mr. Small, at the Library.  
**Royal Infirmary.** ..... Daily at noon.  
**Dissecting Rooms,** open daily, under the superintendence of Mr. Goodsir, assisted by William Turner, M.B., Lond., and John Cleland, M.D., Edin.  
**Chemical Laboratories.**—The Upper Laboratory, for instruction in Analytical Chemistry, and for Chemical Investigation, under the immediate superintendence of the Professor, aided by Dr. Guthrie as Chief Assistant, is open from 10 to 4. The Lower Laboratory, for instruction in Practical Chemistry, is conducted by Dr. Dalzell, under the inspection and supervision of the Professor.  
**Technology.**—The Laboratory of the Industrial Museum is open for instruction in Chemical Technology, under the superintendence of Professor George Wilson.  
April, 1859. ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.**  
The General Anniversary Meeting of the Society, for the election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year, and for other business, will be held on Wednesday, May 4, at the Society's House, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The chair will be taken at half-past 4 o'clock precisely.  
W. S. W. VAUX, Hon. Secretary.

**LIBRARIAN WANTED.**—WANTED for the Edinburgh Subscription Library, a LIBRARIAN, having sufficient qualifications from previous training and experience. Further information as to duties, &c., will be given at the Library, 24, George-street, Edinburgh, where applications may be left on or before Saturday the 23rd of April current.

**GLASGOW ATHENÆUM.**—SECRETARY WANTED. The present Secretary having intimated that he will resign his situation in consequence of other engagements, at the end of May next, the Directors require the services of a GENTLEMAN, of liberal education and business habits, to succeed him. One with a knowledge of such institutions will be preferred.  
The remuneration, based upon the revenue of the institution, is at present about 150 per annum, which may be considerably increased. Security required for intromissions.  
Written applications, with full particulars of previous occupation, and with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to Thos. A. Porteous, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, Athenæum, not later than the 10th day of May next.  
J. M'KINNELL, Secretary.  
Glasgow, 21st April, 1859.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill.**—Mr. MORRY begs to state that he has opened the above Gallery (in connexion with his Framing Establishment at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within) for the SALE of GUARANTEED PICTURES, and can offer Specimens of—  
Bright Elmoro Le Jeune Rowbotham  
W. Bennett W. Elty Muller Shaver, sen.  
Old Cromie Frith Mutilie G. Smith  
E. W. Cooke Fripp Mogford J. Syer  
W. Collins W. Hunt M'Kewan Soper  
Geo. Chambers Holland Niemann Stark  
Colbsett Hensley O'Neill Vischer  
Clater Dail W. Oliver Wagner  
Duffield D. Hardy W. Percy Walnewright  
Dukes E. Hughes A. Provis H. B. Willis  
D. W. Deane Hayes T. S. Robins E. Williams  
Danby A. Johnston Rossiter Wood, &c.  
The Manufactory of Frames, Looking Glasses, and Cornices is carried on as before, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS.**  
President.—The Right Hon. the EARL of CARLISLE, K.G.  
THE CONVERSATIONS of this Society are HELD at the FRENCH GALLERY, Pall-mall, on the Evenings of the FIRST TUESDAY in every MONTH up to July (inclusive), at Eight o'clock. Works intended for exhibition on these occasions will be collected the day previous to the meeting, the name and address of exhibitor being previously transmitted to the Hon. Sec. Annual Subscription, 1l. 1s.—For Prospectus and further particulars apply at the office of the Society, 58, Pall-mall, S.W.

**ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, London.**  
12th February, 1859.—H.E. The Minister of the Netherlands has notified to the President and Council of the Royal Academy that an EXHIBITION of the FINE ARTS will be held at the HAGUE in May next, to which the Artists of the United Kingdom are invited to contribute their Works.  
For particulars apply to Messrs. P. and D. COLSAGH and Co., 13, Pall-mall East.  
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

**OPENS MAY 2.**  
**SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.**—The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.  
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 7.  
Monday, Open at Ten. Opening Fête of the New Season. Great Military Musical Festival. First day of the Summer Exhibition of Pictures and Photographs in the New Picture Gallery. Display of Interior Fountains, &c. &c. Admission by Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under 12, One Shilling.  
Tuesday to Friday, Open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.  
Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Machinery in motion daily. Gymnasium, and Out-door Sports in the Grounds and Boating on the Lakes. The Flowers in the Palace and Park are in great profusion and beauty. The Crystal Palace Art-Union Works on view in the Sheffield Court.  
Saturday, Open at Ten. Floral Promenade. Admission by Season Tickets, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.  
Season Tickets, available to 30th April, 1860, may now be had at the Palace and the usual Agents.  
Sunday, Open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously, by Tickets.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**  
Last Weeks of Mr. CHARLES KEAN'S Management.—On Monday, and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of HENRY V., commencing at Seven o'clock; King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

**WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?**  
Is a thought often occurring to literary minds, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 15, MARK-LANE, LONDON. R.B. is enabled to execute every description of PRINTING on very advantageous terms, his office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of TYPES, STEAM PRINTING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and other PRESSES, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and information for authors, sent on application, by RICHARD BARRETT, 15, Mark-lane, London.

**Price 25s.**  
**FORTY-FIVE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT SERMONS.** By an Eminent Divine of the Church of England. These Sermons are submitted to the Clergy as being perfectly original, written expressly for this occasion, and better adapted to their avowed object than any previous attempt of the same kind, and well suited to religious country congregations.  
Also, price 4s.  
**TEN SERMONS,** selected from the Unpublished Manuscripts of a CELEBRATED DIVINE.  
THOMAS MILLARD, 70, Newgate-street, London.

**BOOKS (SECOND-HAND) at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**—CATALOGUES (gratis for one stamp) of a portion of 20,000 volumes; including Pitti Gallery, 4 vols. royal folio, 12 guineas—Sowerby's Botany, 12 vols. cloth, 10l.—Pictorial England, 8 vols. calf, 4l. 10s.—Pictorial Shakspeare, 8 vols. morocco, 6l. 10s.—Encyclopædia Universalis, 21 vols. half calf, 5l.—Priestley's Works, 25 vols. 5l.—Libraries purchased.  
THOMAS MILLARD, 70, Newgate-street, City.

**LONDON NEWSPAPERS.**—The Times, Impressed stamp, 25s. 6d.; plain, 25s.; Post of Herald, 25s.; Chronicle, Daily News, or Advertiser, 18s.; Globe, 25s.; posted on the evening of publication. Times (Second Day), 19s. 6d. All orders must be paid in advance.—JAMES BARKER, 19, Throgmorton-street, Bank, E.C. Established Thirty Years.

**IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.**  
**J. F. HOPE, 16, Great Marlborough-street,** London, by his new publishing arrangements, charges no Commission for Publishing Books Printed by him until the Author has been repaid his original outlay. And as all works entrusted to his care are printed in the very best style, and at prices far below the usual charges, Authors about to publish will find it much to their advantage to apply to him.  
Specimens, Estimates, and all particulars forwarded by return of Post.

**HANDEL COMMEMORATION.**—Callcott's Messiah, Piano-forte Solo, 5s.; Duet, 6s.; Callcott's Acts and Galatians (three Books), Solos, 3s. 6d. each; Duets, 5s.—Callcott's Handel's favourite Marches, Minuets, and Movements, Solos, twelve numbers, 1s. each.—Callcott's Select Airs from Handel's Oratorios (four Books), Solos, 4s. each; Duets, 5s.—Callcott's Half-hour with Handel, Solo, 4s.; Duets, 5s.—Callcott's Sacred Half-hour with Handel, Solo, 4s.; Duets, 5s.—Callcott's Handel and Arne's Music in Solos, Solo, 3s. 6d.; Duets, 5s.—Callcott's Harmonious Blacksmith, Solo, 1s. 6d.; Duets, 2s.—Callcott's Dead March in Saul, Piano-forte Duet, 2s. Also, Handel's Water Music, 1s.—Forest Music, 1s.—Firework Music, 2s. 6d.—Grand March, 1s.—The Life of Handel by Victor Schoelcher, Esq. (the best published), 7s. 6d.—and a fine Portrait of Handel, 1s. 6d.—C. Lonsdale, Musical Circulating Library, 36, Old Bond-st. (Lists of Handel's Works on application.)

**WOOD ENGRAVING.—MR. GILKS** respectfully announces that he continues to execute every branch of the Art in the best style, and at most reasonable prices. Labels, Show-cards, and Trade Catalogues DESIGNED and PRINTED.  
London, 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

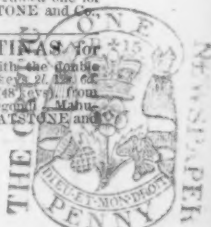
**BANK of DEPOSIT.**—Established A.D. 1844.—3, Pall-mall East, London.—Capital Stock, 100,000l.—Parties desirous of investing money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security. Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice. The interest is payable in January and July.  
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.  
Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

**GEORGE ROWNEY and CO.'S CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or FAC-SIMILE WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.**—The following beautiful specimens have lately been added to the collection, and are recommended to the notice of amateurs:  
"Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus." After J. M. W. 2 d.  
Turner, R.A., prints ..... 63 0  
"Artists' copies." ..... 105 0  
"The Canal of the Giudecca and the Church of the Jesuits at Venice." After C. Stanfield, R.A. .... 42 0  
"The Andalusian Letter-writer." After F. W. Toppan ..... 42 0  
"Mount St. Michael." C. Stanfield, R.A. .... 31 6  
"Crossing the Ford." After Mulready, R.A. .... 31 6  
"Cathedral Porch, Evreux." After E. Dolby ..... 21 0  
"Beating up Channel." After Callow ..... 15 0

**DIAPHANE, or Decolative Coloured Glass.**—Messrs. ROWNEY and Co. invite inspection to their new and very beautiful stock of Diaphane, suitable for decorating the windows of private houses, conservatories, libraries, oratories, &c.  
Messrs. H. and Co. supply the materials for the art (which is easily acquired), or the work ready prepared.  
Manufacturing Artists' Colours, in 51 and 52, Rathbone-place.

**WHEATSTONE'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.** In solid cases, manufactured by them expressly for Churches, Chapels, Schools, &c., have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship, and materials, and do not require tuning.  
Guineas.  
With 1 stop, oak case ..... 10  
With 1 stop, polished mahogany or figured oak case ..... 12  
With 3 stops, organ tones, large size, oak case ..... 15  
With 5 stops, ditto ..... 22  
With 8 stops, ditto ..... 24  
With 10 stops, ditto ..... 30  
The tones of the latter can be produced either softer or louder than other harmoniums that cost double the price. Prize Medalist, 1851. An extensive assortment of French harmoniums, with all the latest improvements, from the six-guinea school-room harmonium to the sixty-guinea one for the drawing-room, by Alexandre—WHEATSTONE and Co., 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.

**WHEATSTONE'S CONCERTINAS** for 1l. 16s. of superior make, six-sided, with the double action, to play in five keys; ditto, to play in all keys 2l. 12s. 6d. Concertinas having the full compass of notes (48 keys), from 3 to 12 guineas, the latter as used by Signor Regondi. Manufactured by the inventors and patentees, WHEATSTONE and Co., 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.



**WINES from SOUTH AFRICA,** Carriage paid to any Station in England—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Amontillado, &c. and 24s. per dozen; Canadian Brandy, pale or brown, 15s. and 12s. per gallon; the Albanian Sherry, 34s. per dozen, soft, dry, and pure. Wines and spirits of every other description in stock. Prices current on application. Terms cash.—SCALES and ANDREW, Importers, 35, Regent-street, London, W.

### THE CHEAPEST WINES IN ENGLAND.

Before purchasing South African Ports and Sherries, purchasers should inspect the extensive stock, or write for samples of those imported by

H. R. WILLIAMS.  
Finest qualities, 24s. per dozen.  
"Various houses are becoming famous for Cape Port and Sherry; foremost amongst these stands the firm of H. R. Williams. His Wines may be pronounced remarkably full-bodied, and entirely free from acidity."—*Court Journal*, July 31.  
"These Wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that have come under our notice."—*Medical Circular*, Aug. 18, 1858.

H. R. WILLIAMS, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, two doors from the "Flower Pot."  
Imperial Brandy, 15s. to 18s. per gallon.

### THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL

WINE COMPANY,  
122, PALL-MALL, S. W.  
The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry and Private Families with PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of at least 50 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY.....20s. and 24s. per doz.  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT.....20s. and 24s.  
The finest ever introduced into this country.  
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY.....32s. "  
A truly excellent and natural wine.  
SPLENDID OLD PORT.....42s. "  
Ten years in the wood.  
SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT CHAMPAGNE. 38s. "  
Equal to that usually charged 60s. per dozen.  
PALE COGNAC BRANDY.....32s. and 60s. "  
Bottles and packages included, and free to any London railway station. Terms, cash. Country orders to be accompanied with a remittance.  
Price Lists sent free on application.

WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

**FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy, How to Buy.** COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, illustrated by 200 Engravings, to be had, post-free, of P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 9, 10, 11, Finsbury-place, City-road.—Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Inspection invited. Note our 157 Walnut or Rosewood Drawing Room Suites covered in Velvet.

**HOUSE FURNISHING.—DRUCE and Co.'s Show-rooms and Galleries are the largest in London, the varied stock to select from is immense, the prices are marked in plain figures, a warrant is given; purchasers, before deciding, should visit this establishment, and effect a saving of one-third on the best description of cabinet and upholstery goods. N.B. Unequalled dining-room chairs, 19s. each; iron bedsteads, 8s. 6d. each; carpets 1s. per yard under the usual charge; 500 easy chairs and settees; also 100 wardrobes to select from; luxurious drawing quilts, from 3s. 6d. each. Illustrated Books post free.—49, 52, and 58, Baker-street.**

**EXTRAORDINARY Display of New and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,** covering a space of more than 60,000 square feet.—J. DENT and Co., Proprietors of the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street, beg most respectfully to invite the attention of purchasers of any description of FURNITURE to their present Unrivalled Stock, consisting of entire suites of drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, manufactured by the best houses in London, which they have just purchased from several noblemen and gentlemen leaving England, under such circumstances as enable them to offer any portion at less than one-third of its original cost. Every article warranted, and the money returned if not approved of.—Principal entrance, 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street.

**FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and CHIMNEY PIECES.**—Buyers of the above are requested, before visiting, to call on WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Chimney Pieces, Fire-irons, and General Ironmongery as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornamental ornaments, two sets of bars, 24 lbs. to 30 lbs.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12s.; steel fenders, 2s. 15s. to 11s.; ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 2s. 15s. to 18s.; chimney pieces, from 17s. to 187s.; fire-irons from 2s. 3d. the set to 4s. 4s. The Burton and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth-plates.

**BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.**—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from ..... 12s. 6d. to 20s. 6s. each.  
Shower Baths, from ..... 8s. 6d. to 67s. 6s. each.  
Lamps (Moderator), from ..... 4s. 6d. to 77s. 6s. each.  
(All other kinds at the same rate.)  
Pure Colza Oil..... 4s. 3d. per gallon.

**CUTLERY, WARRANTED.**—The most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch Ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine, Ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 5s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 10s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his limited stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. with Lists of Prices and Plans of the sixteen large Show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-street, W. 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Fenny-place, London.—Established 1820

Just published, Second Edition, fcp. 8vo., price 3s. cloth.  
**PICTURES OF THE HEAVENS.**  
Illustrated by Thirty-one Diagrams.  
By the Author of "Sunshine in Sickness," &c.  
London: J. and C. MOZLEY, 6, Paternoster-row.

Just published, demy 18mo., price 1s. cloth limp.  
**LETTERS TO YOUNG SERVANTS.**  
By the Author of "Sunlight in the Clouds," "Our Christian Calling," &c.  
London: J. and C. MOZLEY, 6, Paternoster-row.

**NEW SERIES OF BOOKS for SERVANTS.** By the Author of "Stories and Lessons on the Catechism," &c., &c.  
Complete in Three Vols. price 1s. 6d. each, cloth lettered, EMILY the NURSEMAID; and EMILY in her NEW PLACE. Bound together in cloth, 1s. 6d.  
The UNDER-HOUSEMAID. Parts I. and II., bound together, in cloth, 1s. 6d.  
GRAVE and GAY; or Ellen and Leah. Parts I. and II., bound together in cloth, 1s. 6d.  
Sold also separately, price 6d. each sewed, or 8d. cloth limp.  
London: J. and C. MOZLEY, 6, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in crown 8vo., price 1s.  
**CHRISTIANISING INDIA: What—How**  
—and by Whom. By a CHRISTIAN MINISTER, Author of "Forty Moral Lectures for the Young."  
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

**THE BELEAGUERED CITY.** New Song by LONGFELLOW. Music by E. W. FISHER. R. Cocks and Co.  
"This is a welcome addition to our vocal repertoire, and we have great pleasure in stating that it has received the commendation of high authorities."—*Review*.

**CROCKFORD'S CLERICAL DIRECTORY** is ready for the press, and will be published in the course of a few weeks. The only book which gives correctly the addresses of the Clergy. Invaluable in the counting-house. Price 12s.  
Office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.

This day, fcp. 8vo., cloth, 3s.  
**THE THREE PALACES,** and other Poems. By JAMES OKTON, Author of "The Enthusiast," &c.  
London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

Just published, post 8vo., 9s.  
**BEATRICE CENCI: an Historical Novel** of the Sixteenth Century. By F. D. GUERRAZZI. Translated by CHARLES ALEX. SCOTT.  
London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

Now ready, 48 pages, and numerous Illustrations, the Third No. of  
**KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE for BOYS.**  
An Entertaining Monthly Miscellany. Edited by W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq., Author of "Peter the Whaler," &c. Nos. 1 and 2 are still to be had.  
London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC.  
This day, Second Edition, fcp. 8vo., 4s. 6d.  
**THE ART OF EXTENSIVE SPEAKING:** Hints for the Pulpit, the Senate, and the Bar. By M. BAUTAIN, Vicar-General and Professor at the Sorbonne, &c.  
"A book of suggestions for those who would practise extensive speaking. Eloquent, forcible, full of apposite illustrations."—*Athenaeum*.  
London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

**LIFE and LABOURS of DR. HENDERSON.**  
Now ready, crown 8vo., with Portrait, 8s. cloth.  
**MEMOIR of the Rev. E. HENDERSON,** D.D., Ph.D. By THULIA S. HENDERSON, including his labours in Denmark, Iceland, and Russia, in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society, and his Tutorship at Hoxton and Highbury Colleges, &c.  
London: KNIGHT and SON, Clerkenwell-close.

**THE GROWTH OF THE EARTH DEMONSTRATED.**  
Just published, crown 8vo., cloth, price 3s. 6d.  
**THE EARTH WE INHABIT: its Past, Present, and Probable Future.** By CAPTAIN ALFRED W. DRAYTON, R.A.  
In this little book the Author brings forward extracts from the works of the most eminent Astronomers, Surveyors, and Geologists, both of the present time and of past years. These extracts uniformly prove that the Earth, in common with all objects upon its surface, is continually increasing in volume.  
London: A. W. BENNETT, 4, Bishopsgate Without.

**DR. GILES'S KEY to the NEW TESTAMENT,** GREEK and ENGLISH, translated Literally, and Word for Word. Volume I. The GOSPELS (on large paper) ready, 10s.  
**KEYS to the GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS.** Literally Translated with the Text, and Word for Word, as construed at the Universities, Public Schools, and all the Examinations.

LATIN.	(If by post, a stamp extra.)	GREEK.
1. Ovid's Metam. Bk. 1	1 6	13. Matthew's Gospel..... 2 6
2. Caesar's Gall. War.	1 6	14. Mark's Gospel..... 2 6
3. Virgil's Æneid, 1 to 3	2 0	15. Luke's Gospel..... 2 6
4. Horace's Odes, &c.	2 6	16. John's Gospel..... 2 6
5. Horace's Satires..... 1 6		17. Acts of the Apostles (in the Press)..... 2 6
6. Livy's History, Bk. 21	2 0	18. Xenophon's Anabasis Book 1..... 1 6
7. Persius's Satires..... 1 0		19. Homer's Odyss. Bks. 1, 2..... 1 6
8. Terence's Andria..... 1 6		20. Æschylus' Prom. and Supp..... 2 6
9. Terence's Adelphi..... 1 6		21. Euripides' Phœnisæ..... 1 6
10. Tacitus' Germ. and Agricola..... 1 6		22. Plato's Crito and Apology of Socrates (in the Press)..... 1 6
11. Cicero's Old Age and Friendship..... 2 0		
12. Cicero's Select (Marian Law, &c.) Ora. 2 6		

**THE NEW TESTAMENT** will form TWO VOLUMES, on large paper, cloth, price 20s.  
Volume I. The Gospels, 10s. ready.

**HORACE** will form One Volume, price 5s., ready soon.

Also in the Press.  
**KEYS to the MODERN LANGUAGES,** by APEL, LEESEON, and other Linguists.—SCHILLER'S NETHERLANDS. (German).—CHARLES XIL (French).—I PROMESSI SPOSI. (Italian). &c., &c., &c.  
London: JAMES CORNISH, 207, Holborn, W.C.

### THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCX., is published this day.

CONTENTS:  
1. Carlyle's Frederick the Great.  
2. Scottish Minstrelsy.  
3. The National Gallery.  
4. Bunsen's Egypt and Chronology of the Bible.  
5. Devonshire.  
6. George III.—Charles James Fox.  
7. Lord Brougham and Law Reform.  
8. Foreign Affairs.  
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

### THE STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE.

Price 5s. each.  
STEREOGRAPHS for MAY, No. XI:  
I. ELY CATHEDRAL.  
II. THE PILGRIMS' STAIRCASE, CANTERBURY.  
III. PONT-Y-PANT, NORTH WALES.  
LOVELL REEVE, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Price 5s. each.  
**LIVING CELEBRITIES.—A Series of PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,** by MAULL and POLYBLANK. The Number for MAY contains  
The LORD BISHOP of OXFORD, With Memoir.  
MAULL and POLYBLANK, 55, Gracechurch-street, and 187A, Piccadilly; and W. KENT and Co., Fleet-street.

### THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW of Politics, Literature, and Social Science for May, price 2s. 6d., contains:

1 The late F. W. Robertson	6 French Dramatists and English Adapters
2 Women—Neither Nice nor Wise	7 The Last of the Moguls
3 The Resources of India and its Colonisation	8 How shall we Vote?
4 Philosophy of Fabulous Ages	9 The Session
5 Michelet on Love	10 Books on our Table.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

### THE LEADER ENLARGED.—A High

Class Political, Literary, and Commercial Newspaper, published every Saturday. Price 6d. Eight pages, or Twenty-four Columns, have been permanently added to this Paper, at the suggestion of several eminent Mercantile Men, in order to afford ample space for a Commercial Department, which will give detailed information on the Condition of Commerce at Home and Abroad, a Correct Weekly View of the state and tendency of the various Markets and of the Banking and Monetary Interests, a Journal of Indian and Colonial Progress, and generally to advocate all the grand interests that affect our Trade, our Commerce, and so the welfare of the Nation at large. Exclusive Sources of Information have been opened to the Conductors of the LEADER; and whilst they thus present to their Readers an entirely new field of interest in the Mercantile and Trading Department, they seek, by every means that a liberal outlay can command, to sustain and improve the Political and Literary portion, which has already obtained for this Paper a high standing amongst First-class Newspapers.  
Office, No. 18, Catherine-street, Strand, London.—Order of any neighbouring Newsman.

This day is published, price 1s. No. XIX. of  
**THE VIRGINIANS.** By W. M. THACKERAY.  
With Illustrations by the Author. The First Volume is now ready, price 13s. in cloth.  
BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Boulevard-street.

**CASELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY.**—Part II. is now ready, price 6d., free by post 7d. Part II. and the future portions of the work, will be marked by that accurate and finished style of illustration, and by the same instructive and entertaining characteristics of text, which have caused the First Part to be pronounced perfect.  
"The text is excellent, the typography beautiful and clear, and the woodcuts numerous and well executed—altogether a marvel of cheapness."—*Glasgow Post*.  
London: CASELL, PETER, and GALPIN, and all Booksellers.

### CASELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, No. 1, Price 1d., is now ready.

"If this is not arriving at the acme of perfection we know not what is."—*Surrey Times*.  
A vast number of communications having been received showing that difficulty exists in procuring copies in remote parts of the country, the publishers, anxious to remove every obstacle, will forward regularly by post packets containing four, nine, or eighteen copies of the Bible upon receipt of four, nine, or eighteen stamps.  
London: CASELL, PETER, and GALPIN, and all Booksellers.

### WORKS by WILLIAM MACCALL.

**NATIONAL MISSIONS:** Sixteen Lectures. 10s. 6d.  
**THE ELEMENTS of INDIVIDUALISM:** Thirty-five Lectures, 7s. 6d.  
**THE AGENTS of CIVILISATION.** Ten Lectures, 1s. 6d.  
**THE INDIVIDUALITY of the INDIVIDUAL:** a Lecture, 6d.  
**THE EDUCATION of TASTE.** Eight Lectures, 1s.  
**THE DOCTRINE of INDIVIDUALITY:** a Discourse, 6d.  
**SACRAMENTAL SERVICES,** 6d.  
**THE LESSONS of the PESTILENCE:** a Discourse, 6d.  
**THE UNCHRISTIAN NATURE of COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS:** a Discourse, 3d.

*Notices of the Elements of Individualism.*  
"A book which, whatever may be thought of isolated expressions and opinions scattered through it, few can read as a whole without becoming wiser and better men."—J. D. MORELL'S *Philosophical Tendencies of the Age*.  
"The best English book I ever read. Best as to matter, and best as to manner. As to style, rich as an Oriental poem—its language, the gracefulness, manliest Saxon."—E. P. O'KELLY'S *Consciousness*.  
"A work of singular originality, though not free from the fancies and eccentricities which frequently accompany true genius."—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*.  
"Even those who can find no sympathy with its philosophy will derive pleasure and improvement from the many exquisite touches of feeling and the many pictures of beauty which mark its pages. The expansive philosophy, the penetrative intellect, and the general humanity of the author, have rendered *The Elements of Individualism* a book of strong and general interest."—*Critic*.  
TURNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**ENGLAND and HER SOLDIERS.** By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Crown 8vo. with Three Illustrative Diagrams. [In a few days.]

**THE TWO PATHS;** being Lectures on Art and its Application to Decoration and Manufacture. By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., Author of "Modern Painters," &c. [In a few days.]

**TRUST FOR TRUST.** By A. J. BARROWCLIFFE, Author of "Amberhill." 3 vols. [This day.]

**LIFE IN TUSCANY.** By MABEL SHARMAN CRAWFORD. Post 8vo., with Two Views. Price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]

**HONG KONG TO MANILLA.** By H. T. ELLIS, Esq., R.N. Post 8vo., with Illustrations. Price 12s. cloth. [Just published.]

**CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA:** an Historical Narrative. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, Author of "Life of Lord Metcalfe," &c. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [Just published.]

**A LADY'S ESCAPE from GWALIOR** during the MUTINIES of 1857. By Mrs. COOPLAND. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]

**CHEAP SERIES OF STANDARD FICTIONS. ROMANTIC TALES;** including "Avillion." By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." A new Edition. Post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. [In a few days.]

**SIXTH VOLUME of the PARENTS' CABINET of AMUSEMENT and INSTRUCTION for YOUNG PERSONS.** Post 8vo., with full-page Illustration in Oil Colours, and Woodcuts, price 1s. ornamented boards. [This day.]

SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

### L. HACHETTE AND CO.'S GREAT DICTIONARIES.

**DICIONNAIRE DES SCIENCES PHILOSOPHIQUES.** 6 vols. 8vo. 55 fr.

**DICIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL D'HISTOIRE et de GEOGRAPHIE.** Par M. N. BOUILLET. pp. 2,065. 21 fr.

**DICIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL DES SCIENCES.** Par M. N. BOUILLET. pp. 1,750. 21 fr.

**DICIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL DES CONTEMPORAINS.** Par VAPEREAU. pp. 1,802. 25 fr.

"The 'Dicionnaire des Contemporains' is not only of interest to France, but to the whole civilised world. It increases daily in importance as it becomes known. It is a veritable encyclopædia, and so much the more valuable as it advocates no party views; it abstains from comment, and relates only facts."—*Continental Review*.

**DICIONNAIRE DES SYNONYMES FRANÇAIS.** Par LAFAYE. 15 fr.

L. HACHETTE and Co., French Publishers, 18, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

**BEAUTIFUL POETRY;** the Choicest of the Present and the Past, designed to preserve for future reading all that is worthy of preservation.

Vols. I. to VI. may be had, price 5s. 6d. each; or superbly bound for prizes and presents, 7s. 6d.

CRITIC Office, 18, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.

Post free from the Author, paper 1s. 6d., bound 2s. 6d.

**A TREATISE ON ACACIA CHARCOAL** (prepared by Electricity) and the ANTISEPTIC LAWS. Great results produced by harmless means in cancer, lupus, scrofula eruptions, skin diseases, consumption, ulcers, diarrhoea, irritation and ulceration of the mucous membrane, indigestion, with nervousness, and other chronic disorders. By W. WASHINGTON EVANS, Author of "A New System of Health and Medicine," "The Antiseptic Treatment based upon Scripture Evidence."

12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London. Published by BAILLIERE, 219, Regent-street; and sold by all Booksellers.

**ORNAMENTAL STOVES and FENDERS.**

—A beautiful assortment of Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room Stoves and Fenders, just finished and now on show at JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and Co.'s Manufactory and Show-rooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge. Also several fine specimens of first-class Foreign Chimney-pieces, adapted for every description of apartment.

**PATENT CORN FLOUR,** for Custards,

Puddings, &c., preferred to the best arrowroot, and unequalled as a diet for infants and invalids. *Lancet* says: "This is superior to anything of the kind known." See also reports by Dr. Hassall, Dr. Letheby, London Hospital, and Dr. Muspratt.—Wholesale, Grocers and Druggists; Retail, Grocers, Chemists, &c.: 16 oz. packets, 8d.—BROWN and POLSON, Paisley, Dublin; 77A, Market-street, Manchester and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

VINEGAR.—Patronised by Her Majesty's Government.

**CONDY'S PATENT PURE CONCENTRATED MALT VINEGAR.** Families, by using this delicious Vinegar, ensure purity, and effect a saving of 50 per cent. See Report of Dr. Letheby, City Officer of Health, Dr. Hassall, of the *Lancet* Commission, and others. Sold by the Trade, in bottles, labelled and capped. Wholesale, 63, King William-street, London Bridge, E.C.

Six Quart Sample sent free to any Railway, for 3s. 6d.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA,**

THE LEAF NOT COLOURED.

STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured to the Public, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour, makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. The *Lancet* (p. 318) states of Horniman's Tea: "The green, not being covered with Prussian blue, &c., is an olive hue; the black is not intensely dark;" wholesome and good Tea is thus obtained. Price 3s. 8d. 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb. London Agents: PURSELL, 78, Cornhill; ELPHINSTONE, 227, Regent-street, 306, Oxford-street, and 21, Throgmorton-street, Bank; WOLF, 75, St. Paul's churchyard; DONSON, 85, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets by HORNIMAN'S Agents in all parts of the kingdom.

This day, in 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

## THE RECOLLECTIONS OF GEOFFRY HAMLYN.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

Cambridge: MACMILLAN and CO.; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Just published, 8vo. pp. 472, with Portrait, cloth, 10s. 6d.; a few copies printed on thick paper, with India-paper Portrait, cloth, 15s.

## THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DANIEL DE FOE;

WITH REMARKS DIGRESSIVE AND DISCURSIVE.

BY WILLIAM CHADWICK.

London: JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

### MANGNALL'S QUESTIONS.

Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT, JOHN HARVEY, and others. 12mo. roan, price 4s. 6d.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

FOR THE USE OF YOUNG PEOPLE, &c.

By the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, and JOSEPH GUY.

This Edition is the only one which contains the Portrait of Miss Mangnall, copied by permission of the Family.

London: WM. TEGG and Co., 85, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

Just published, New and thoroughly revised Edition, demy 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

## A Compendious Grammar of the German Language.

By Professor DEMMLER, of the Staff College, Sandhurst.

London: D. NUTT, 270, Strand,

Who has recently published the following Works, by the same Author,

GERMAN READER. 12mo. cloth, 4s.

GERMAN EXERCISES. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Love me little, love me long,  
Is the burden of my song."

This day is published, price One Guinea, in Two Volumes,

THE NEW AND ORIGINAL STORY OF ENGLISH LIFE,

ENTITLED

## LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG,

BY CHARLES READE.

TRÜBNER and Co., Paternoster-row.

### LAWRENCE IN LONDON DRAWING-ROOMS.

**THE ART-JOURNAL** for May (price 2s. 6d.) contains two Engravings from Pictures in the Royal Collection: "The Spanish Sisters," after J. Philip, A.R.A., and "Morning on the Nile," after J. Jacobs. The Sculpture Engraving is from the Statue of Dr. Barrow at Cambridge.

The Literary contents include:

Perugino, Fra Bartolomeo, &c.

Lawrence in London Drawing-rooms, by G. W. Thornbury.

Rome and her Works of Art—Part I., Edifices, by J. Dafforne—illustrated.

The Society of British Artists:

Great Exhibition of 1861.

Personal Recollections of Great Artists—No. 2, Fuseli,

by E. V. Rippingille.

Excursions in South Wales—Part V., Raglan Castle, by

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall—illustrated.

Catalogues of the Royal Academy, and the Painters therein chronicled.

"Henry V." at the Princess's Theatre. &c. &c.

VIRTUE and CO., 25, Paternoster-row.

"THE STORY OF OUR LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR."—SHAKESPEARE.

The Second Number, for the 7th May, 1859, price Twopence, of

## All the Year Round:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DESIGNED FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF ALL CLASSES OF READERS, AND TO ASSIST IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE SOCIAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS.

CONTAINS

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. IN THREE BOOKS.

BOOK THE FIRST: RECALLED TO LIFE.—CHAPTER IV.: THE PREPARATION.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

THE GOOD OLD "AND WHEREAS."

LIFE IN ROUND NUMBERS.

OCCASIONAL REGISTER.

ANOTHER PIECE OF CHINA.

TRADE SONGS: Street Sweeper.—Policeman.

A SUM IN FAIR DIVISION.

THE CRUSOE OF THE SNOWY DESERT.

Published also in Monthly Parts and in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the Office, 11, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.; and by CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly, London, W.

On Saturday, 28th May, 1859, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will CEASE to CONDUCT HOUSEHOLD WORDS; that Periodical will be DISCONTINUED by him; and its Partnership of Proprietors dissolved.

ROUTLEDGE'S SERIALS FOR MAY.  
**ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED**  
NATURAL HISTORY. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD.  
With designs by Wolf. Part 2, 1s.

**ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKSPEARE.** Edited by  
STANTON; illustrated by GILBERT. Part 3, 1s.

**PRESCOTT'S HISTORICAL WORKS.** Part 3,  
1s.

**HALF-HOURS with the BEST AUTHORS.**  
Parts 4 and 5, each 6d.

**BOSWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON.** Illustrated.  
Parts 4 and 5, each 6d.

**NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA.** Part 30, 1s.

**CRAIG'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** Parts 60  
and 61, each 6d.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE,  
Farrington-street.

In Nine Volumes, price 21s. cloth extra.  
**TALES of POLITICAL ECONOMY.**  
By HARRIET MARTINEAU. A complete edition,  
with all the Summaries, reprinted from the original Stereotypes.

All are equally remarkable for the simplicity and beauty of  
the style. The descriptions, whether of natural scenery or of  
domestic incidents, are pictures by Callcott or by Wilkie, turned  
into poetry by a sister-genius.—*Edinburgh Review.*  
London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE,  
Farrington-street.

**ROUTLEDGE'S NEW LIBRARY of**  
FICTION. In 1 vol. price 3s. each, cloth extra:

1. **THE WIFE and the WARD:** a Story of Indian  
Life. By Lieut.-Col. MONEY.

2. **HOLLYWOOD HALL:** an English Tale of  
1715. By JAMES GRANT, Author of "The Romance of War,"  
"Philip Rollo," &c. &c.

And on the 30th will be published,  
3. **THE MAN of FORTUNE:** a Story of the  
Present Day. By ALFRED FENELAN, jun., Esq.,  
Author of "How we are Governed."  
London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE,  
Farrington-street.

**TESTIMONIAL to the late WILLIAM**

WEIR, Editor of the *Daily News*.—The many spontaneous public manifestations of regret which were called forth by the announcement of the death of Mr. Weir have been followed by numerous expressions of a wish that an opportunity of participating in some TRIBUTE to his MEMORY were given to the large numbers of those who appreciated his public virtues. In the communications made to his more immediate friends it has been urged that his services to society, in almost every department of literature, in the defence of popular rights, at first as an advocate, and subsequently through the press, in the great movement which resulted in the establishment of Free Trade, of which he was one of the most ardent and effective champions; and that the lofty integrity which he displayed as a journalist, and his constant devoted labours in the cause of freedom and progress, ought not to be allowed to pass into the general history of our times without some special recognition by the public for which he lived and worked. Sharing this conviction, and stimulated by the expression of these desires, the gentlemen whose names are subscribed have formed themselves into a committee to give effect to the general wish. They have done so with no intention of pledging themselves or others to any opinion on those disputed points of political policy with which Mr. Weir's name has been associated, but simply to commemorate the eminent qualities of the journalist, to which the principal organs of public opinion—and first and chiefest the *Times*—have lately borne a generous and ungrudging testimony. After full consideration and inquiry, it has been resolved that the testimonial shall be of a nature to assure the lot and enlarge the narrow means of those with whom Mr. Weir—cut off in the midst of his career—had hoped to spend the tranquil evening of his days.

**Trustees.**  
Edward Akroyd, Esq., M.P. Samuel Morley, Esq.  
John Cater, Esq. Charles Ratcliff, Esq., F.A.S.  
Secretary—The Rev. Walter Mitchell, M.A., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

**Bankers**—London and Westminster Bank, 41, Lothbury.

**The Right Hon. DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE,** the Lord Mayor  
of London, *Chairman.*

Edward Akroyd, Esq., M.P. E. F. Maitland, Esq.  
Edward Baines, Esq. J. O. M'William, M.D., C.B.  
Rev. J. Booth, LL.D., F.R.S. F. S. Samuel Morley, Esq.  
John Brady, Esq., M.P. Rev. Walter Mitchell, M.A.  
John Cater, Esq. Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S.  
George L. Craik, Esq. Lord Murray  
Sir A. H. Elton, Bart., M.P. Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.  
William Ewart, Esq., M.P. H. E. Ratcliff, Esq., F.A.S.  
H. E. Crum Ewing, Esq., M.P. F. L. S.  
Thomas Fairbairn, Esq. George E. Seymour, Esq.  
James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S. William Tite, Esq., M.P.  
Charles Knight, Esq. F. R. S.  
D. MacLagan, M.D. W. Henry Wills, Esq.  
W. C. Macready, Esq. Sir Eardley Wilmot, Bart.

Contributions already received: £50 0 0

The Proprietors of the *Daily News* 25 0 0

Armstrong, Sir Joseph, £5 0 0 General Press Fund £10 10 0

Akroyd, Edw., Esq. 5 0 0 Hunter, John, Esq. 5 0 0

M.P. 5 0 0 Hill, Fawcett, and 5 0 0

Acton, R., Esq. 5 0 0 Hill, Messrs. 5 0 0

Baring, Thomas, Esq. 10 0 0 Johnson, Henry, Esq. 10 0 0

M.P. 10 0 0 Kennedy, P. W., Esq. 10 0 0

Baynes, J. T., Esq. 2 0 0 Maitland, E. F., Esq. 5 0 0

Booth, Rev. Dr. F.R.S. 5 0 0 Murchison, Sir R. I., F.R.S. 10 0 0

Baines, Edward, Esq. 5 0 0 F.R.S. 10 0 0

Brown, Thomas, Esq. 5 0 0 M'Call, Rev. Dr. 1 0 0

Craik, G. L., Esq. 2 0 0 M'Culloch, Alex., Esq. 5 0 0

Cater, Duff, Esq. 5 0 0 M'Culloch, W., Esq. 5 0 0

Cumlin, P., Esq. 5 0 0 Macready, W. C., Esq. 5 0 0

Chadwick, Edwin, Esq., C.B. 5 0 0 MacLagan, Dr. 5 0 0

Clarke, Hyde, Esq. 2 0 0 Morley, Samuel, Esq. 20 0 0

*Daily Telegraph*, The Proprietors of the 10 0 0 M'William, M.D., C.B. 5 0 0

Diggle, Robert, Esq. 3 0 0 Oswald, Alex., Esq. 5 0 0

Dike, C. W., Esq. 3 0 0 Paxton, Sir J., M.P. 10 0 0

Dent, J. H., Esq. 3 0 0 Phelps, Charles, Esq. 5 0 0

Ewing, H. E. Crum, Esq., M.P. 5 0 0 Ratcliff, Charles, Esq. 10 0 0

Elton, Sir A. H., Bart. 5 0 0 Ratcliff, Charles, Esq. 10 0 0

Evans, Lieut.-Gen. 5 0 0 Stanley, the Right Hon. Lord, M.P. 5 0 0

Sir De L., M.P. 10 0 0 Salomons, Mr. Alderman 5 0 0

Ewart, W., Esq., M.P. 5 0 0 Seymour, G. E., Esq. 10 0 0

Fairbairn, Thomas, Esq. 5 0 0 Sharnes, W. M., Esq. 10 0 0

Forster, John, Esq. 5 0 0 Tite, Wm., Esq., M.P. 20 0 0

Gilbertson, W., Esq. 10 0 0 F.R.S. 20 0 0

Gisborne and Ford, Messrs. 4 0 0 Walker, Thos., Esq. 5 0 0

Contributions may be paid into the London and Westminster Bank, or sent to the Secretary.

**LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.**—FUND for the PURCHASE of the BUILDING and RELIEF of the TRUSTEES. Sum required £3,500.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort 100 0 0

The Duke of Bedford 100 0 0

The Earl Fortescue 100 0 0

The Lord Murray 100 0 0

The Duke of Wellington 50 0 0

W. Marshall, Esq. 10 0 0

M.P. 5 0 0

A. Hilbert, Esq. 5 0 0

R. D. Thompson, Esq. 3 0 0

J. F. Barry, Esq. 3 0 0

W. H. Rodkin, Esq. 5 0 0

Edwin W. Field, Esq. 3 0 0

John Watson, Esq. 5 0 0

Joshua Evans, Esq. 10 0 0

D. B. Chapman, Esq. 10 0 0

Rev. J. W. Heavside 2 0 0

J. S. Benson, Esq. 5 0 0

W. Ewart, Esq., M.P. 5 0 0

M. D. Hill, Esq. 5 0 0

John Cassell, Esq. 5 0 0

Cassell, Petter, and Galpin 5 0 0

H. J. Vane, Esq. 10 0 0

J. F. Miller, Esq. 10 0 0

Lord Dundonald 20 0 0

Earl of Harrowby 10 0 0

Lord Feversham 10 0 0

Viscount Raynham 10 0 0

Wm. Ewart, Esq. 5 0 0

Labouchere, Esq. 5 0 0

R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P. 5 0 0

J. W. Evans, Esq., M.P. 5 0 0

W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. 5 0 0

J. L. de Symons, Esq. 3 0 0

Sir David Dundas 3 0 0

Lord Brougham and Vaux 30 0 0

Joshua Walker, Esq. 30 0 0

W. L. Birkbeck, Esq. 21 0 0

Ditto, 2nd don. int. remitted 50 0 0

Hanbury and Lloyds 10 0 0

Jno. T. Lander, Esq. 10 0 0

William Ellis, Esq. 10 0 0

Abel Smith, Esq. 10 0 0

A Member's second Subscription (to be specially applied) 10 0 0

Wm. Ewart, Esq. 5 0 0

Wm. Newton, Esq. 5 0 0

Edw. Janson, Esq. 5 0 0

Henry Lloyd, Esq. 5 0 0

William Cubitt, Esq., M.P. 5 0 0

James Young, Esq. 5 0 0

Mr William Bone 5 0 0

The Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P. 5 0 0

Edw. Baines, Esq. 5 0 0

Thos. Ches Bright 5 0 0

The Birkbeck Land Society 10 0 0

Birkbeck Building Society 5 0 0

Birkbeck Savings Bank 5 0 0

Election Class 9 14 6

Mr Ulmer (class donation) 2 2 0

Baroness de Goldsmid 100 0 0

Marquis of Laun 100 0 0

Earl Fitzwilliam 100 0 0

The Liverpool Institute 50 0 0

Lord Stanley 25 0 0

Lord St. Leonards 20 0 0

Hon. P. Bouverie, M.P. 5 0 0

Alfred Montgomery, Esq. 10 0 0

The Duke of Sutherland 20 0 0

T. Thornley, Esq., M.P. 10 0 0

Rev. Adam Sedgwick Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood 10 0 0

Sir John Pakington 5 0 0

Sir F. Kelly 50 0 0

The Earl of Radnor 25 0 0

Mrs. M. 20 0 0

Sir Rodk. Murchison 5 0 0

The Duke of Devonshire 50 0 0

Lord Hatherton 20 0 0

Francis Offley Martin, Esq. 5 0 0

A. F. Huddleston, Esq. 5 0 0

Wordsworth, Greathead, Blake 5 0 0

Wadson and Malleson 5 0 0

Ralph E. Kirk 5 0 0

A Teacher 5 0 0

Edward Majoribanks 50 0 0

Earl of Carlisle 10 0 0

Earl Granville 25 0 0

W. Brown, Esq., M.P. 25 0 0

Lord James Stuart 5 0 0

Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P. 5 0 0

Subscriptions will be received by the following Bankers:

Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East;

Messrs. Hanbury and Co., 60, Lombard-street; and Messrs.

Smith, Payne, and Smith, No. 1, Lombard-street.

**WORKS on the NATURAL SCIENCES.**

**Dr. BAIRD'S CYCLOPEDIA of the NATURAL SCIENCES,** with numerous Engravings. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth.

**Professor BALFOUR'S MANUAL of BOTANY,** with numerous Engravings. Third Edition, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

**Professor PHILIP'S MANUAL of GEOLOGY,** with numerous Engravings. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth.

**Mr. BRODERIP'S ZOOLOGICAL RECREATIONS.** Third Edition, crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFITH and Co.

## CONTENTS.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS ..... 413

ENGLISH LITERATURE:—

Maddyn's Chiefs of Parties, Past and Present ..... 414

De Quincey's Classic Records ..... 415

Wilson's History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India ..... 416

A Good Time Coming ..... 417

Woodleigh ..... 417

Platt's Betty Westminster ..... 417

Ethel Woodville, or Woman's Ministry ..... 417

Popular House Academy ..... 417

A Tale of the Puritans ..... 417

United's Southwold, a Novel ..... 417

Hungerford's The Old Plantation ..... 417

The Two Books of Homilies to be read in Churches ..... 418

British Catalogue of Books Published in the year 1858 ..... 419

Hart on Diphtheria ..... 419

Balzac's Eugénie Grandet ..... 420

Kavanagh's Nathalie, a Tale ..... 420

Short Notices ..... 420

FOREIGN LITERATURE:—

The Critic in Paris ..... 420

Italy: From our special Correspondent ..... 421

THE DRAMA, ART, MUSIC, SCIENCE, &c.:—

The Drama ..... 423

Art and Artists:—

The Fourteenth Exhibition of the Bristol Academy ..... 423

Talk of the Studios ..... 423

Music and Musicians ..... 424

Concerts for the Ensuing Week ..... 425

Musical and Dramatic Gossip ..... 425

New Music ..... 425

Science and Inventions:—

Meetings of the Societies ..... 426

Society of Arts.—Eleventh Annual Exhibition of Inventions ..... 428

Scientific Items ..... 428

Meetings for the Ensuing Week ..... 429

Archaeological Items ..... 429

Literary News ..... 429

Obituary ..... 430

Notices to Correspondents ..... 430

Books Recently Published ..... 430

Advertisements ..... 409, 410, 411, 412, 431, 432

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE NOW RECEIVED FOR

**Crockford's Clerical Directory**

FOR 1859.

THE First Edition will consist of nearly

5,000 COPIES.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE THE

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:

One page ..... 4s. 6d.

Half page ..... 2s. 6d.

Quarter page ..... 1s. 6d.

One-eighth of a page or less ..... 12s. 6d.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, &c.,

WILL BE SENT IN THE VOLUME ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

Two leaves or less ..... 2s. 6d.

Eight leaves ..... 3s. 6d.

Sixteen leaves ..... 4s. 6d.

19, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCALE OF CHARGES for

ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:



## THE CRITIC.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

**STILLER AND SMALLER** grows the voice of literature, and louder and louder the noise of hustings-speeches, stump orations, and thunder of cannon in these days of action *sans* reflection. One comfort is that the time must arrive when this tyranny shall be overpast. Meantime we must wait and be patient.

The worst news which stands out distinctly from the jargon of political tongues is that Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON is worse, and not better. He is at Malvern recruiting his health, and rumour declares that there are but scant chances of his mixing in public life for some time to come, whatever may be the fate of "the party." The chances of the world getting any great work from this source are therefore infinitesimally small.

The authoress of "Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance" (reviewed in the *Critic* for Dec. 18, 1858), sets us right upon an interesting point of literary history, for which we are grateful to her; at the same time attempting to correct us in a matter relating to herself, which correction we cannot accept. Her note says:

SIR,—In the *CRITIC* for February 12, 1859, you allude (on Macaulay's authority) to the Cornish ballad of which the burden is "And shall Trelawny die," &c., as having been written or sung on the occasion of the Bishop's imprisonment. Macaulay's mistake is not surprising, for even Sir Walter Scott, and other antiquarian authorities, have been deceived by it, but I think you will like to know that the ballad is really a production of the nineteenth century, and was written by the Rev. R. S. Hawker, vicar of Morwinstow, Cornwall. It was first inserted by him in a local newspaper, and afterwards published in a volume of his poems, with a note mentioning the circumstance of its having been mistaken for a *Volkslied*—I know no English word so expressive as the German. I shall be happy to send you a copy of both ballad and note, if you have any desire to see them. The book was published about ten years ago. I should have mentioned the circumstance sooner, but have forgotten it from time to time. Will you allow me to ask at the same time where, in "Heraldry," &c. &c., by E. J. Millington, you find the epithet *chivalrous* applied to Francis I.? I have looked for it in vain, and certainly had little expectation of finding it, as that monarch is, indeed very far from my idea of what the epithet *chivalrous* properly implies. Still it is not uncommon to designate him thus, and, thinking you could hardly have censured what did not exist, I almost feared lest, writing carelessly, the word might have slipped in. I believe, however, and hope, that is not the case; if it is there, might I ask you to indicate the passage?—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

ELLEN J. MILLINGTON.

We hope that Miss MILLINGTON wrote her book more carefully than she has read it. At page 68 she will find the following passage: "Indeed the *chivalrous* FRANCIS I., after the battle of Marignano, requested and received knighthood at the hands of BAYARD."

There has been a slight mistake of identity. The HALIBURTON who has been knighted is not the immortal "Sam," but Sir BRENTON HALIBURTON, Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia. On the other hand, the Tory candidate for the borough of Launceston, in Cornwall where (as Mr. Dod tells us) the interest of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND is so very considerable, is not the knight, but "Sam Slick" himself. The Clockmaker comes before the constituency upon high Conservative principles, rests upon the favour of a duke, and denounces all manner of things and opinions democratic.

We hear that only a few days before her death Lady MORGAN was engaged in superintending through the press a tale of Indian life, entitled "Luxima, the Prophetess," which she had taken great pains to remodel from her first production, "The Missionary," published upwards of forty years ago. Since then a generation has passed away, and the story of "Luxima" will consequently come forth as if it were new to the great mass of readers of romance. Mr. WESTERTON has announced it for immediate publication, as well as a new novel from the pen of Mrs. CHALLICE, the wife of Dr. CHALLICE, the eminent physician and deputy-coroner for Middlesex. This lady is already known by her "Sister of Charity," and other works.

Mr. DICKENS's new periodical has appeared, and the "new love" is in every respect the counterpart of the old one; same kind of type and paper, same shape and mode of arrangement, same style of articles, same writers to write them—nothing altered but the title, the motto, and the imprint. "Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS" stands, as of yore, across the page; and, indeed, the whole affair looks precisely as if *Household Words* had suddenly changed its name. The opening chapter of Mr. DICKENS's new story, "A Tale of Two Cities," is quite in his later style—eccentric, quaint, and with a pre-Raffaellite attention to details, without any of that easy and apparently inexhaustible fund of humour, that fidelity to nature, and that scorn of rhetorical flourishes which characterise his earlier productions. Among the other contents of the number is "A Piece of China," said to be one of the results of Mr. ALBERT SMITH's visit to the Flowery Land. It is pleasant and very readable.

It is pleasant to receive assistance from a quarter whence it is least expected. In the forthcoming number of *Blackwood* is an article on "The Competitive System and the Public Service," which coincides in many important particulars with the views upon the "competition-mania" which we have been promulgating for some time past. We are sorry to say that we cannot accede to everything that is urged by the writer of this article. We cannot believe that the power of putting our friends into snug berths either ought to be or is the main object of a politician's life; nor do we quite see the force of the

reasoning which detects an analogy between the Civil Service and the private employment of Messrs. MEUX and Co.; but we cordially agree with the writer when he urges that the public service does not require mere bookworms, and that there is a quality of mind perfectly well adapted to supply every requirement in official life, and yet most likely to break down in a competitive examination:

Some men are mentally or constitutionally disqualified from shining in competitive examinations. A good memory is a great thing; a good nervous system is a greater. There are—in Baconian phraseology—"ready" men, and there are "full" men. The ready man, in most instances, will beat the full man hollow. But the man of good memory—serviceable as the quality is, and by no means to be despised—is often a man of a very inferior order of intelligence. He is great in dates and facts; he has a sort of parrot-like power of reproduction. He reproduces without knowing the value of what he reproduces, or without any power of applying the bare facts which he has garnered up to any practical purposes, or drawing from them any inferences or conclusions. He has no original powers of mind; he is not inventive or suggestive, fertile of resource, or capable of any great mental effort beyond the range of certain appointed studies. He is trained up to a given point; and having run his race, he collapses. In the expressive language of the day, he is "crammed;" he is fed up like a prize ox, and there is something unnatural and unhealthy in the mental expansion he exhibits. It is not intended to last, and it does not last. The "marks" are gained—the prize is won; and better men than he are "nowhere." In spite of his "ascertained proficiency," he is found, when he enters the public service, to be little more than a splendid disappointment. He does not do the work that is demanded from him any better than those who have entered office through the miry channel of "jobbery" and "nepotism;" nay, perhaps he does not do it so well; for, proud of his success, he is likely to feel himself above the work which devolves upon him as a junior clerk in a public office. He is not content to grow into a useful public servant. He expects to eventuate a full-fledged statesman at once, and, instead of copying despatches written by his superiors, to write despatches of his own in the style of Clarendon or Gibbon. If he had learned less, he would probably be able to do more. But from the much that he has learnt in books he can draw little to aid him in action. It rather stands in his way and impedes his progress, than helps his advance as a profitable servant of the State.

This is precisely what we have been saying ever since the invention, or, more properly speaking, the revival of the examination-scheme.

The "Lounger" in the *Illustrated Times* informs his readers that Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS has resigned the editorship of the *Literary Gazette*, and there are rumours of change in the arrangements of that periodical. Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS cease, we believe, to publish it, and its size is very considerably reduced. In commenting upon these changes, the "Lounger" speculates upon the chances of success which a literary journal has. There are, he opines, a number of easy-going country gentlemen, clergymen, and the like, who wish to subscribe to a literary journal, but to whom the "free-speaking" of the *Athenæum* is offensive. Cruelly sarcastic literary lounge! Or is the name a misprint?

On the 5th and 6th of May, a sale by auction will take place, which has certainly some literary interest. On those days the carpet will hang from the windows of Rydal Mount, and the household goods (we had almost written "goods") of WORDSWORTH will be dispersed by the hammer. The death of Mrs. WORDSWORTH has rendered this step necessary. Who will not strive to procure a relic?

MR. MORPHY THE AMERICAN CHESS PLAYER.—On Tuesday evening the powers of this extraordinary young player were put to a severe test in a match which came off at the St. James's Chess Club, Regent's-quadrant, in which Mr. Morphy played simultaneously five of the most expert players of the club, including its president, Mr. Lowenthal. The tables were arranged in a row, each table being occupied on the one side by a player, and on the other a passage was left free, along which their single antagonist might pass backwards and forwards. The games took place in the elegant and capacious smoking-room of the St. James's Restaurant, and all the players to whom Mr. Morphy was opposed worshipped the fuliginous genius of the place. We observed, however, that he did not smoke, an important fact for the modern advocates of the "Counterblast." If any one required a particularly clear head it would be a man who, single-handed, undertook to play chess against five of the best players in London, and Mr. Morphy, although an American, would appear to deny himself his cigar in order to secure the necessary amount of cerebral lucidity. The players against Mr. Morphy were—first table, M. de Riviere; second, Mr. S. Boden; third, Mr. W. Barnes; fourth, Mr. Bird; fifth, Mr. Lowenthal. The play commenced at six o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit till a late hour of the night. The following was the result: The game at the first table was won by Mr. Morphy; at the second the game was drawn; at the third it was won by Mr. Barnes; at the fourth by Mr. Morphy; at the fifth it was drawn.—The *New York Spirit of the Times* describes a splendid testimonial, manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany and Co., of that city, now bought for presentation to Mr. Morphy on his return to his native country: "The testimonial consists of a set of chessmen in precious metals, of the most elaborate workmanship and the most tasteful design mounted on cornelian pedestals. The 'reds' are in this instance represented by the finest gold, the king, queen and bishop are in the costume of the middle ages, and each piece is a choice specimen of miniature sculpture. The knights are on horses of splendid form, which seem to be actually springing into the air. The 'whites' are of fine silver, the costume of the old Northmen, their dresses of skins, and their heavy war-clubs contrasting finely with the breastplates, shields, and short swords of their antagonists. To give the reader some idea of the richness of the several pieces, we would mention that the castle is over four inches high, represented by an elephant carrying a howdah on his back. The form of the huge animal is perfectly delineated, the details going so far as to give the exact texture of the skin. The gold in one of these castles is worth over eighty dollars, and if wrought into any common form, even less elaborated than the present one, would be worth over two hundred dollars. These chessmen, which are really of regal magnificence, were manufactured at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, and were originally exhibited in the Crystal Palace at the great Exhibition; they subsequently, being too costly to find a purchaser, came into the possession of the present owners, fortunately to find an appropriate disposition, by being placed in the possession of young Morphy, the psychological wonder and chess champion of the age. In addition to the pieces, there is being prepared a chess-board, the squares of which will be designated by ebony and pearl. Upon the four sides will be golden shields, containing the names of the donors, and appropriate mottoes."

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## CHIEFS OF PARTIES.

*Chiefs of Parties, Past and Present; with Original Anecdotes.* By DANIEL OWEN MADDYN, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Author of "The Age of Pitt and Fox," &c. &c. London: C. J. Skeet. 1859. 2 vols. pp. 601.

IN SPITE OF ABSURDITIES OF STYLE, and errors of taste and judgment, these are not only lively and entertaining, but, in some respects, commendable volumes. The demand for contemporary biography is a growing one; and there must be great difficulty in gratifying it without falling into undue licence of detail, and exaggeration whether of blame or praise. Mr. Maddyn's work cannot be held up as a model, but, where the temptations were so many and so alluring, he should have credit given him for the trespasses which he has avoided as well as blame for those which he has committed. It was with questionable taste that he placed upon his title-page the rather purulent announcement of "Original Anecdotes." But these are for the most part very harmless affairs, and, with the exception perhaps of one dimly relating to Lord Palmerston's parentage, they may pass without heavy condemnation. The general tone and spirit of the book are laudable under the circumstances, for Mr. Maddyn is an avowed political partisan, a Conservative of the *Press* school, before the *Press* went in for the "Newdegate prize." While reprobating, very properly, the *animus* of the "political and literary" biographer of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Maddyn does not, as often happens in such cases, imitate in speaking of those to whom he is opposed the malignity which he has condemned when exhibited to those whom he admires. In his portraits of eminent Conservatives, on the other hand, there is little or nothing of the fulsome flattery which vitiates such books as the recent compilation entitled "The Derby Cabinet." Perhaps, indeed, in one particular case, Mr. Maddyn has laid considerable constraint upon himself, and painfully avoided a theme which in his enthusiasm he could not have handled without apparently lapsing into the language of panegyric. One sketch is, as Lord John Russell would say, "conspicuous by its absence." We have separate chapters devoted to Lord John, Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Disraeli—but where, oh, where is the Earl of Derby? The Premier's admirers must content themselves with such episodic allusions as that which occurs in the portraiture of the Cabinet of 1831-1834, when "Mr. Stanley" being introduced, we are told in orthodox style, that "upon his form were stamped the signs of a proud and lofty character, not to be roused into action by the vulgar motives that sway common-place natures." We omit a great deal else about "features strongly marked"—"face handsome, in the masculine style of beauty"—"outline of the countenance bold and Norman"—"general cast Saxon and reflective"—"round and massive skull, inclosing a large cerebral development"—and so forth. Those of our readers desirous of more of such *pabulum* will know where to find it; and all must appreciate Mr. Maddyn's self-denial in excluding the Earl of Derby from his chapter-gallery of elaborate portraits.

Mr. Maddyn opens with a chapter "On the Use of Party," and "Of Leadership." Then come "A Day with Pitt," and "A Day with Fox," titles which may be recommended to popular lecturers as a new and improved edition of the old and familiar "Nicht wi Burns." These are followed by "The Grenvilles;" "Considerations on Castlereagh;" "Eve of the Reform Bill," and "The Cabinet of 1831-1834." Next are chapters on "Peel, or the Great Ambiguity;" "Anecdotes of Sir Robert Peel;" "Holland House;" "Mr. Wilson Croker;" "Lord Macaulay;" "The Earl of Clarendon;" "Viscount Palmerston;" "Lord John Russell;" "Mr. Disraeli;" "Sir James Graham;" "Mr. Gladstone," the whole winding up with a disquisition on "Reform and the two Public Minds," directly connected with present controversies. Here is a pretty ample programme. Mr. Maddyn gets through his work like a practised writer, and manages to say a good many smart and lively things on all these topics in two volumes of very moderate dimensions.

The Days with Pitt and Fox are the worst chapters in the book, and do not form a very promising introduction to it. Yet as they belong to a now somewhat distant past, and as Mr. Maddyn announces himself, in his title-page, to be the "author of the Age of Pitt and Fox," we might have expected less bad taste and more solidity of treatment. "About the noon of a summer's day, circa 1787-8," so opens the description of Fox. The introduction to his great competitor begins: "In the afternoon of a fine day in November, 1788, a tall horseman, with a groom after him," &c., in the most approved G. P. R. James-manner. The philosophy and criticism are on a par with the style. Fox, we are told, did not succeed in politics, "because his modes of life and protracted dissipation created strong prejudices against him among the people at large;" a theory which any Oxford A.A. could refute. One of Mr. Maddyn's last literary performances (if we remember rightly) was a political novel, in which eminent statesmen, living and dead, were introduced, with their names slightly disguised, talking, flirting, and socially disporting themselves. This was bad enough; but what are we to say to such a picture as the following? The "tall horseman, with the groom

after him," the heaven-born minister, to wit, has reached Lord Hawkesbury's, at Addiscombe, and, a little out of due course, retires to his chamber for the night:

As he opens his chamber-door, he sees there is some one in the room. It is a maid-servant arranging the toilet-table, and within ten miles round of Croydon a prettier girl than Madge Brooks could not be found. Look at her trim spruce figure, with her neatly made kirtle tucked up so nicely, and her pretty coquettish mob cap, surmounting a face fit for a May Queen. With her blooming cheeks, her sparkling eyes and gipsy-like glance, and with lips that might tempt an anchorite she looks the very model from which George Morland painted. Sweet Madge! how that mantling blush becomes you, as you find yourself alone with a youthful Prime Minister, *flushed with wine*. But your lips are safe from any rude coalition with those of the orator before you. Madge blushes still deeper as the great man addresses her with—"Stay; you must let me have—" and Madge thinks he is going to say something like what other young bachelors would say; but, pshaw, 'tis only a tinder-box he wants, and Madge retires, saying to herself "that he's not such a great man to look at after all, and if her John Thomas was only dressed he'd be a finer gentleman, that he would." With an indifference worthy of Sir Isaac Newton, the statesman, unmoved by rustic beauty, goes to his couch. It wants ten minutes to eleven—

"But pshaw!"—enough of Mr. Maddyn's days (or nights) with celebrated statesmen.

Bishop Watson has remarked, that the period of his country's history often least known even to an educated man, is that which immediately preceded his birth, and was contemporaneous with his boyhood. Many of our readers, doubtless, stand in this relation to the "eve of the Reform Bill," which with the chapters on Castlereagh and the first Whig cabinet, they will find instructive and pleasant reading, throwing biographical and anecdotal light on the more formal pages of Miss Martineau and Sir Archibald Alison. Mr. Maddyn has a tenacious memory for small facts, the introduction of which sometimes contrasts oddly with his historical and biographical narrative. Thus his history of the political crisis of 1834 is suspended to chronicle minute details respecting the "Bankers' address" presented by the London bankers and others to Sir Robert Peel on his return from Rome. Future historians of journalism, even more than future biographers of Peel, may note the fact that "all the names appeared in one huge advertisement published in the *Times*, to the exclusion of all other announcements, and for which the sum of 240*l.* was paid. It was beyond question the greatest advertisement that ever appeared in that famous journal."

The sketch of Sir Robert is elaborate, but not very novel—taken from the point of view of a patronising neo-Conservatism. "Holland House," and its host are abused with hearty gusto, and its sociality contrasted with that of Gore House under the auspices of Lady Blessington. There is a very tolerable sketch of Mr. John Wilson Croker—the best, indeed, that we have seen of that once notable gentleman; nothing is extenuated nor ought set down in malice. "Mr. Croker was a Red Indian in critical literature, and his memory is buried under a pyramid of scalps." By those who have not read it before (as we suspect that we have done in one form or other) the sketch of Lord Clarendon, especially of his early life in Dublin, will probably be deemed the freshest and most original in the book. There are worse portraits by artists of greater pretensions and eminence than this of Lord Clarendon by Mr. Maddyn:

Seen in society or in the senate, Lord Clarendon cannot fail to arrest attention. That tall, attenuated form, with the stooped shoulders and mingled appearance of feebleness and grace, might of itself suggest an inquiry as to who was that elegant invalid, so frail in body and so fashionable in appearance. The haggard worn face still retaining the handsome traces of the "Mr. George Villiers" of thirty years ago; the smile still sweet and winning; the voice in conversation so pleasingly modulated; the forehead high but narrow, suggesting acute intellect without massiveness—combine to interest, and even prepossess, an observer. The bright vivid look, with its airy and animated glance, at once records the presence of mental life, even though the rapidly succeeding air of exhaustion reveals that we were not looking upon a man of dominating force, and that however interesting in appearance or accomplished in qualities, the slender personage before us was never meant by nature for one of the rulers of men. Experience has proved that, in spite of his courtly graces, his skill in modern tongues, and his undoubted knowledge of political economy, the Earl of Clarendon is not equal to originating a policy or deciding great events.

If the sketch of Lord Clarendon be one of the best in the book, that of Lord Palmerston is one of the worst—meagre, hackneyed, and superficial. Better is that of Lord John Russell, to whom, with considerable art, both praise and blame are liberally dealt out. We extract a single short passage, not infelicitously conceived or expressed:

He is a statesman, with tropical warmth in his politics and arctic temperance in his manners. The health of his party has often suffered severely from the way in which he takes it in a month to the most opposite political climates. His followers out of doors have been perspiring with exertions for one whose colleagues and allies sit shivering by his side. In the geography of politics we should think of him as a Hecla. The eye is arrested by his bold and aspiring outlines; we hear his muttering thunder as the hour of convulsion approaches; there is smoke and fury, and a dazzling eruption; we wish to approach nearer to examine to source of such wonderful displays, but on nearing the volcanic crater we are seized with sudden chill.

There is but a short chapter on Mr. Disraeli. Most of it, too, consists of an utterance by "a voice now hushed in the tomb," on the malignant biographies, real and imaginary, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, produced some years ago, and which were very generally



condemned at the time of their appearance, even by those who are least the admirers of the Right Honourable gentleman. Mr. Maddyn, however, tells us on his own account, in a tone of authority, that after the split with Sir Robert Peel, it was "with the approbation of a most powerful connection" that Mr. Disraeli was chosen leader of the Opposition. "Several of the representatives of the great territorial houses acquiesced in that choice; it was made under the auspices of the Earl of Derby, and it was approved of by eminent professional politicians who aspired to coronets and chief justiceships." The "voice now hushed in the tomb" contributes a knowledge of a "thing not generally known," namely, that in 1841 Sir Robert Peel wished to offer office to Mr. Disraeli, but was "prevented by the political parasites by whom it was the weakness of the great minister to be surrounded; and we owe to this circumstance those immortal sketches of the Rigbys, the Tadpoles, and the Tapers, which Beaumarchais never surpassed." "Notwithstanding," says this mysterious and posthumous witness:

Notwithstanding the fierce struggles of 1845 and 1846, Sir Robert Peel lived to appreciate Mr. Disraeli, and, strange to say, his last public act was to cheer, in the House of Commons, the author of his downfall. It was when Mr. Disraeli closed the debate in the famous Palmerston discussion. This is not rumour or hearsay, for the writer of this article sat next to Sir Robert Peel on that occasion. A few days after, when the horrible tragedy was over, amid a group of mourning disciples, we heard Mr. Gladstone urge as a consolation, "Peel died at peace with all mankind. He even lived to cheer Disraeli."

In the opinion of this writer, if Sir Robert had bestowed office on Mr. Disraeli in 1841, he would probably have died Minister of England. But this is surely an equivocal tribute to the living politician whom it was meant to compliment.

Mr. Maddyn makes amends to himself for his own scanty praise of Mr. Disraeli, whom he evidently admires, and for his omission of Lord Derby (not to speak of Lord Stanley), by a caustic chapter on Sir James Graham, whom he defines as "not a weathercock, but a whirligig." The last personal sketch in the volume is that of Mr. Gladstone, and with a quotation from it we conclude our extracts:

His personal antecedents partly explain the contrarieties of Mr. Gladstone. Close inspection reveals the strata in which his opinions lie in layers together. Scotch by descent, he is of Liverpool by birth, and of Oxford by sentiment. With the new aristocracy (the "plutocracy" of Coleridge) and with the old Church, his personal sympathies are equally strong. A pre-Lutheran in his theology, he is a post-Cobdenite in his political economy, and while his contemporaries believe in the Constitution or in utilitarianism, or in Church and State, Mr. Gladstone's sole trust is in his logic. Yet, after trying to split himself into metaphysical hairs, he remains as great a riddle to himself as to his neighbours. Nature has not given him originality sufficient to assimilate his antagonisms, and thus greatly gifted, but not great, he remains an incarnate political conundrum, always puzzling to friends, and often most amusing to his foes, in spite of his abilities. For a man who perplexes his followers can never become powerful. He who is always making his mind up, and setting the sentiments of to-day against those of yesterday cannot be a lord of thought. Opinion spurns the control of tremulous volition, and seeks the sway of intellects that can yield free minds with the sovereignty of will. In our age a mere dialectician could never dominate, for the time is past when the rulers of Christendom were selected from the serfs of Aristotle. A statesman like Mr. Gladstone—so subtle, so sharp, and so undecided—can only realise the unsatisfactory mission of a Parliamentary Erasmus. He can sap one side more easily than he can strengthen the other. Admired and dreaded by both, he can never enshrine himself in the affections of either.

Mr. Maddyn hints in his preface that, if encouragement be given him, he may be tempted to publish other delineations of eminent politicians, and in the course of the book he speaks of a contemplated work on the "History of Public Questions." With his minute knowledge of contemporary history, it is in his power to originate an interesting work. If he will discard the literary trickeries which deface some of the chapters of his present volumes, and cultivate a knowledge of the substantial and internal as well as of the merely physiognomical and external in our recent political history, he may, with care and self-concentration, produce a book not only amusing but valuable.

#### DE QUINCEY'S CLASSIC RECORDS.

*Classic Records Reviewed or Deciphered.* By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. London and Edinburgh: Hogg.

THIS VOLUME opens with a republication of the splendid series of the "Cæsars" which appeared originally in *Blackwood* about the year 1834; a series which at the time excited hopes of a large consecutive work on Roman History. These hopes have not been fulfilled, and we must now rest satisfied with the instalment before us. Had De Quincey written nothing else than these "Cæsars," they had been sufficient to stamp him as one of the master minds of the age, so large are the views taken, so massive is the composition, and so deep the insight into the philosophy of that portion of Roman story. And yet, strange to tell, they were written, according to himself, "in a situation which denied him the use of books, so that, with the exception of a few pencilled extracts in a pocket-book from the Augustan history, he was compelled to rely upon his memory for materials in so far as respected facts."

So far as originality is concerned, Mr. De Quincey seems to value himself chiefly on the disbelief he expresses as to some of the monstrous crimes imputed to the Roman emperors, and on his theory that a taint of insanity prevailed in the blood of the earlier Cæsars, and down to Nero, with whom the Julian race became extinct. Now, as to the first of these claims, we agree with him in thinking that there may be some exaggeration in the accounts given by the

Roman historians of the Imperial atrocities. There is always exaggeration in these matters. Alike the horrors of the Reign of Terror and of the Sepoy revolt were coloured beyond the truth. Suetonius and Tacitus, too, were both led to exaggeration—the one by his love of racy gossip, and the other by his rage for poignant and forcible writing. The horrors besides had occurred in their own time, and loomed too largely on their imagination. De Quincey asks with great force, "What motive had Nero for murdering his mother? or, assuming the slightest motive, what difficulty in accomplishing this murder by secret agencies? What need for the elaborate contrivance (as in some costly pantomime) of self-dissolving ships?" Yet, let us remember, on the other hand, the unique depravity of the times, which our author himself illustrates at great length in this volume, and which is depicted with such terrible fidelity by Paul in the first chapter of the Romans. Unnatural and hideous crimes of the very sort charged against Nero were common in those days, and the strong probability is that the emperors set the example, or, at least, faithfully followed it. When a nation is thoroughly vile, the rulers are generally the worst. Besides, admitting a taint of insanity in the Imperial blood, this, along with the influence of prevailing corruption, is quite sufficient to account for the blackest enormities. It establishes, at least, an antecedent likelihood, although, of course, every alleged monstrosity must stand or fall by its historical evidence.

Before plunging into the Black Sea of the era of Tiberius and his successors, De Quincey pauses on the reign of the great Julius. His account of that extraordinary man is not, indeed, such a one as Hume would have effected by a few seemingly careless but really elaborate strokes, or as Robertson would have given in the musical mellifluousness of two or three long sentences, or as Tacitus would have condensed in one crypt-like paragraph, or as Macaulay would have wrought up into a page of brilliant antithesis, or as Carlyle would have uttered in a ragged burning epithet or two, or as Burke would have struck out by one lightning blow; but is done in a succession of careful, lingering touches, and is more an admirable piece of art than an achievement of genius. He laboriously and felicitously expands on the sublime yet strangely mingled character of Cæsar; his courage, conduct, eloquence, "great infirmities," "noble littlenesses," courtesy, gentleness, and superstition, and shows how the

Foremost man in all this world

was the man of his age in his failings as well as in his powers. After dwelling at some length on the first Cæsar, and on his feeble moon-like reflection, Augustus, De Quincey comes with a kind of dreadful gusto to Rome's Reign of Terror, and to the human demons who presided over it. It is a subject exactly suited to a genius, which delights in those regions where sorrow and horror hover over sublimity, and blend with it in a darkness that "may be felt." The descriptions of the death of Nero, of the madness of Caligula, and of the degeneracy and wickedness of Rome during their reigns, are exceedingly powerful, and make up for a certain want of elasticity in movement by the high elaboration and unmitigated strength of the writing. His imagination does not lightly skim the subject, but broods over it with its dark wing like the raven over the weltering carcasses of the Deluge. He quotes in a note the famous picture by Suetonius of Caligula's sleeplessness, and of the phantom of the Sea which came and conversed with him as he wandered through those endless golden galleries and panted for the dawning of the day. There is in Mr. Aird's poem of the "Summer Day" a passage of great imaginative power, describing the sleeplessness of another of these terrible tyrants, Nero, which we feel ourselves compelled to quote:

Haggard and pale  
The tyrant Nero, see him from his bed  
Wandering about, haunting the long dim  
halls  
And silent stairs at midnight, startled oft  
At his own footsteps, like a guilty thing  
Sharp turning round aghast. The palace  
sleeps,  
And all the city sleeps, all save its lord.  
Then looks he to the windows of the east,  
Wearily watching for the morning light  
Which comes not at his will. Down on  
his bed  
He flings himself again. His eyeballs  
ache,  
His temples throb, his pillow's hot and  
hard;  
And through his dried brain thoughts  
and feelings drift:  
Tumultuous, unrestrain'd, carrying his  
soul  
On the high fever's surge. The Imperial  
World for one short dewy hour of healing  
sleep!  
Worlds cannot buy the blessing. Up he  
reels  
And staggers forth. Slow-coming day  
at last  
Has found him thus. Its busy forms of  
life,  
Its crowds, its senators, its gorgeous  
guests,  
Bowing in homage from barbaric isles,  
To him are phantoms. Through its  
ghastly light  
Wildered he lives, to feel and be assured  
He yet has hold on being, with the drugs  
Of monstrous pleasures, cruelty, and lust,  
He opiates his spirit—longing still  
For the soft hour of eve, if sleep may  
come  
After another day has worn him out.  
But images of black bedfellows strange,

Lie down with him; drawing his curtain  
back,  
Uncertainly shapes and unimagined faces  
Look in upon him, near down on his  
eyes.  
Nearer and nearer still, till they are  
forced  
To wink beneath the infliction, like a  
weight  
Of actual pressure, solid, heavy felt.  
But winking hard, a thousand coloured  
motes  
Begin to dance confused, and central  
stars  
And spots of light, welling and widen-  
ing out  
In rings concentric, peopling all the blind  
Black vacancy before his burning balls.  
But soon they change to leering, antic  
shapes,  
And dread-suggesting fiends. Dim, far  
away,  
Long dripping corpses, swaying in the  
waves,  
Slowly cast up, arise; gashed, gory  
throats,  
And headless trunks of men, are nearer  
seen,  
And every form of frantic butchery,  
The myriad victims, of his power abused  
By sea and land. To give their hideous-  
ness  
Due light, a ceiling of clear molten fire,  
Figured with sprawling limbs, begins to glow  
Hot overhead, casting a brazen light  
Down on the murder'd crew. All bent  
on him.  
Near, nearer still they swarm, they  
crowd, they press;  
And round and round, and through and  
through the rout,  
The naked pleasures knit with Demons  
dance.

Escaped from the stifling atmosphere—

Like the hot breath of a lions' den

—of the reign of the tyrants, our author seems to breathe more freely when he comes to the better emperors of Rome—Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, the two Antonines, and Marcus Aurelius; men, who though too late to arrest the current of ruin which had already begun to set in, yet shed a melancholy glory upon its waters,

Like moonbeams on a troubled sea,  
Bright'ning the surge they cannot calm.

De Quincey denies that the decline of the Empire commenced as Gibbon maintains, with the reign of Commodus. He avers, on the contrary, that "the Empire itself, from the era of its establishment was one long decline of the Roman power." That power had slowly culminated through its early republican ages into the colossal shape it bore under Julius; but the moment it ceased to extend its boundaries by conquest, and to become stationary, that moment its hardy nerve was broken, its conquering prestige departed, "luxury's contagion, weak and vile," seized on it, and its downfall became only a question of time. The instant that, to use Daniel's language, the "miry clay" became mingled with the "iron," the great image was doomed.

In following the sad succession of the later Roman emperors, the style of their historian sometimes languishes in sympathy with the subject. The best part is that descriptive of Commodus—the glorious fool, the crowned gladiator, the beautiful maniac, who, after a career of gorgeous debauchery, as brief as it was luridly brilliant, was poisoned by his treacherous mistress. We have a notion that had this man, like Cæsar or Henry V., outlived the dangerous period of the passions, he had powers and tendencies which would have redeemed his own character, if not the falling fortunes of his empire. In one point he excelled all the emperors of Rome, namely, in collecting wild animals from every part of the world to that central capital:

People were summoned by circles of longitude and latitude to come and see things that eye had not seen nor ear heard of, the specious miracles of nature brought together from arctic and from tropic deserts, putting forth their strength, their speed, or their beauty, and glorifying by their deaths the matchless hand of the Roman king. There was beheld the lion from Biledulgerid, and the leopard from Hindustan, the reindeer from polar latitudes, the antelope from the Zaara, and the leigh, or gigantic stag, from Britain. Thither came the buffalo and the bison, the white bull of Northumberland and Galloway, the unicorn from the regions of Nepal or Thibet, the rhinoceros and the riverhorse from Senegal, and the elephant from Ceylon or Siam. The ostrich and the camelopard, the wild ass and the zebra, the chamois from Alpine peaks of ice, the wild goat from Crete, and the ibex from the eternal sunshine of Angora—all brought their tributes of beauty or deformity to those vast acedamas of Rome; their savage voices ascended in tumultuous uproar to the chambers of the capitol. A million of spectators sat around them; standing in the centre was a single statuesque figure, the imperial Sagittary—beautiful as an Antinous and majestic as a Jupiter—whose hand was so steady and whose eye so true that he was never known to miss, and who, in this accomplishment at least, was so absolute in his excellence that the very foremost of the Parthian archers and of the Mauritanian lancers were not able to contend with him.

In Dioclesian, Mr. De Quincey finds the degradation of the Roman empire and emperor perfect. Its rottenness was now ripe. The throne of the Cæsars henceforward resembled the burning throne of hell, and for its miserable possessor, should he fall into unpopularity, or commit even a single false step, there was within the boundless empire which he governed no coast of safety, no shelter from the storm, no retreat except the grave. Long had the victims of Imperial vengeance been forced to exclaim, "Whither can we go from its presence, or flee from its spirit?" But now the emperors themselves had to echo the same sad despairing cry. They had now in turn to call on the rocks and mountains to cover them from the wrath of their people or their legionaries, and were doomed, too, to receive no reply!

De Quincey says little in this volume of the fifth monarchy, or the religion of Christ, which began, in the "days of these kings," to lift up its star-bright head. There is one aspect of this subject on which he might have dwelt with good effect. How remarkable, just when the civilisation of the Western world was about to perish with the Roman Empire, that God infused into the history of the earth an immortal element, destined to mingle with and, in part, to assimilate the barbaric mass which, tumbling down from the Northern mountains, was to overturn the empire of the Cæsars! Corrupted as Christianity had itself become ere Rome fell and the Northern invasion took place, there can be no doubt that its remnant influence saved the world from bloody and boundless anarchy, and led the way, although slowly, and through ten thousand defiles of darkness and difficulty, to the better times which have dawned since the Reformation. The ages called popularly "dark" were not, perhaps, quite so dark as they are usually deemed; but, certainly, notwithstanding all their discoveries of "stained glass," and so forth, their main light came from the twilight to which the dayspring of Christianity had now faded, and which, as in a summer's night, did not altogether die away till it met the "morning" of a new era spread upon the mountains.

We have not space to dwell upon the other chapters contained in this profound and pregnant volume; such as the Theban Sphinx, Aulus Lamia, and the Essenes. In the last-named paper he opens up again his favourite topic of the identity of the Essenes with the Christians. Without concurring entirely with his view, and while still thinking that some objections we urged to it in a former paper in the *Carric*, founded upon the monastic and secluded character of the Essene sect, so unlike that of the early Christians, have not been answered, we hail this new paper as full of original arguments, and as every way worthy of its ingenious author.

APOLLODORUS.

## INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

*History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India under the Government of Bombay; including Notices of the Provinces and Tribes in which the practice has prevailed.* By JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 457.

THE PURPOSE of this excellent volume is to give an account of the devilish practice of infanticide which once prevailed, but is now happily in a great measure suppressed, among some of the tribes inhabiting the Indian peninsula. The origin and nature of the practice are very fully explained, and the measures are detailed which have contributed to its suppression. To say that this has been very ably and conscientiously performed by Dr. Wilson is equivalent to recommending his work to all philanthropists who are engaged in investigating the spread of the dark and mysterious phenomenon of infanticide as it is undoubtedly practised all over the world.

We are not about to enter upon a discussion of this question in all its breadth. More space than we can now spare, and more materials than are at present at our command, would be necessary for its full and satisfactory treatment. What innumerable considerations of surpassing gravity present themselves when the mind is suffered to dwell for one moment upon the infanticide which is practised, not in remote ages and by barbarous peoples, but in the middle of the nineteenth century, and by the Christian English! Who shall dare to pry into the secrets of the charnel-house? Who shall count the human life which is stayed by the commission of what may be called negative murders? Who shall number the innocents—more numerous than those who fell by the mandate of Herod—who are buried, elixired, drugged, overlaid, nursed, and petted to death? Marriage on slender means, love of finery and gaiety, are bad things enough in their way; but how much worse when they lead to crimes which can only be truthfully called murder, and which, if committed in a more tangible and detectable way, would lead to the murderer's dock, the branches of rue, the offices of the chaplain, and that horrid scene in the chill of the morning in front of the Old Bailey. Aye, and sometimes there is not even the excuse of poverty to plead; for, if the truth were known, we believe that more than one mother, herself dandled in the lap of luxury, has, simply to save herself trouble, connived at that which is really not a whit worse than the cruel crime of Celestina Somers. Else why that advertisement to which attention is very properly drawn in Mr. Dickens's new periodical, *All the Year Round*? Thus runs the brief but significant intimation:

WANTED, a BABY to NURSE, by a Fond Mother, who has lost Five Infants of her own.

—A terrible power of killing hinted at here; and yet this "fond mother" is not one of the Jádéjás of Káthiáwád, mentioned by Dr. Wilson. To return, however, to the book before us. The first chapter gives an historical account of the practice of infanticide in the East from the earliest times. We quite agree with Dr. Wilson, that the "passing their children through the fire to Moloch," as practised by the Canaanites, was a form of infanticide; because, although no record is kept of their condition after the operation, we have no doubt that they were no great expense to their parents after it. The Greeks and Romans (as Dr. Wilson points out) were not guiltless of this detestable crime. The Hindu religion and the ancient customs of the people are, however, especially favourable to the destruction of the female infants. According to the Shástras the female sex is the degraded one, and the institution of Suttee is of itself a proof of the low value set upon female life. This custom is, however, far less cruel than that of infanticide, for in the former the woman is, at least, a consenting party.

It was among the Rájumárs, near Benares, and the Jádéjás of Káthiáwád, and Kachh, that the practice of infanticide was most prevalent. In 1789, it was discovered that the former of these put to death their female offspring by causing their mothers to starve them, and in the same year this tribe was persuaded or compelled by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Resident at Benares, to enter into an agreement, promising to abandon the practice. This gentleman subsequently did much towards abating the horrid custom in India, and his memory deserves honour for it. It was among the latter tribes, however, that infanticide had taken the deepest root. The district of Káthiáwád, on the Gulf of Kachh, contained, upon the authority of General Jacob, nearly a million and a half of inhabitants. The Jádéjás were part of these, and it was among them that infanticide was most prevalent. Major Walker gives the following account of the origin of the custom among them:

The Jádéjás relate, that a powerful Rájá of their caste, who had a daughter of singular beauty and accomplishments, desired his Rájgur, or family Bráhma, to affiancé her to a prince of desert and rank equal to her own. The Rájgur travelled over many countries without discovering a chief who possessed the requisite qualities; for where wealth and power were combined, personal accomplishments and virtue were defective; and in like manner, where the advantages of the mind and body were united, those of fortune and rank were wanting. The Rájgur returned, and reported to the prince that his mission had not proved successful. This intelligence gave the royal mind much affliction and concern, as the Hindus reckon it to be the first duty of parents to provide suitable husbands for their daughters; and it is reproachful that they should pass the age of puberty without having been affianced, and be under the necessity of living in a state of celibacy. The Rájá, however, rejected and strongly reprobated every match for his daughter which he conceived inferior to her high rank and perfections. In this dilemma, the Rájá consulted his Rájgur; and the Bráhma advised him to avoid the censure and disgrace which would attend the princess remaining unmarried, by having recourse to



the desperate expedient of putting her to death. The Rájá was long averse to this expedient, and remonstrated against the murder of a woman, which, enormous as it is represented in the Shástra, would be aggravated when committed on his own offspring. The Rájgur at length removed the Rájá's scruples, by consenting to load himself with the guilt, and to become in his own person responsible for all the consequences of the sin. Accordingly the princess was put to death; and female infanticide was from that time practised by the Jádéjás.

As to the manner in which it was practised, Major Walker gives the following account:

They were reluctant to speak on the *dikri mánwaini chál*—"the custom of killing daughters"—remarking that it was an "affair of the women." It was well ascertained, however, that it was especially "an affair of the men;" as it was according to their hints or orders that the crime was perpetrated by the women. They appeared, it was found, to have had several methods of destroying the infant; but two were commonly prevalent. Immediately after the birth they put into the mouth of the infant some opium, or drew the umbilical cord over its face to prevent respiration. The destruction of such tender objects was not difficult. In some instances death followed neglect without violence. The mother was said to be the usual executioner in Káthiáwád, and the female Rájgur in Kachh. When an inquisitive person asked a Jádéjá the result of the pregnancy of his wife, he would, if it were a female, answer "Nothing," an expression in the idiom of the country sufficiently significant, and used with the utmost levity. Only a few instances were known of any of the Jádéjás of Káthiáwád having preserved their daughters; but, by doing so, they rather lost than gained repute.

In this manner, according to the same authorities, female infants, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, were destroyed, and that by a tribe who did not number altogether more than 125,000. Major Walker made many and very creditable efforts towards bringing about a modification, if not an abandonment, of this sanguinary system; it was mainly through his labours that the Jádéjás were induced to sign engagements abandoning it. His reward was a sweet one:

The benevolent feelings of Colonel Walker must have been highly gratified by the presentation to him in Káthiáwád of some of the individuals who had actually been spared from destruction in consequence of his own endeavours. How affecting it must have been for him to hear, as he actually did at Dharol, the tender Rajput daughter rescued from the murderous hand of the parental destroyer, exclaim with infantile voice, "Colonel Walker saved me!" This must have been more precious to his generous heart than the approbation of his country, which he afterwards cordially received, especially after the publication of the narratives of Moor and Cormack. Encouraged by what he witnessed, he divided the sum of 1,400 rupees as presents among seven of the daughters of the Jádéjás who were presented to him. Though liberality of this kind is, in fact, a rebuke of the parents into whose hands it would come, it was wisely administered. The uncivilised and uninstructed mind, like that of a child, must be wooed to good by reward, as well as deterred from evil by punishment.

This looks well enough; but it was found in 1817, after the arrangement had been in force ten years, that only sixty-three females had been saved. Captain, afterwards Sir James Carnac, who succeeded Walker, aided the good work by proposing to Government to aid in the marriage of Jádéjá girls. Other reformers followed, whose measures are noticed in detail by Dr. Wilson. In 1821 attention was again drawn to the subject; and four years later, under Mr. Elphinstone's government, the "Infanticide Fund" was organised, which had an important influence in the suppression of infanticide. The *modus operandi* of this fund was by the application of money to put a stop, if not an end, to the practice. Presents were distributed to those who did not murder their children; and much as we should be inclined to doubt the permanent nature of a reform based upon such selfish motives, it seems to have been temporarily successful. Many pages are occupied with a recital of the labours of Mr. Willoughby in this direction, and the reports of Mr. Erskine, Major Jacob, and many others. The progress, however, appears to have been but slow. In 1840, it appears that in a population of 4,912 males there were only 335 females born of Jádéjá parents. The number of the wives and mothers of the tribe are not included in this calculation, for they were all foreigners. Colonel Lang's report, in 1846, shows a slightly improved condition of affairs; and Mr. Raikes's report, in 1851, proves the existence of the crime to an extent very slightly diminished. From these reports it appears that Government has interfered in a penal manner, and has even gone the length of fining those who do not report the casualties in their families. That some improvement has been effected by the humane labours of the officials is manifest from the facts that in 1842 the native female population among the Jádéjás was only 701, but that in 1847 it had risen to 1,130, and in 1852 to 1,723. These facts clearly prove that something has been done by the efforts of Europeans, and indicate the road for future measures. Dr. Wilson says:

The success of the measures adopted by the Bombay Government for the suppression of infanticide in Western India, as we have already remarked, has been fully as great as could have been reasonably expected; though it must be admitted that, owing to several causes which have been sufficiently explained in the course of our narrative, there have been occasionally seasons of languor, to be much regretted, in their application. The indirect influences of these measures too, have had a most humanising effect. These are encouragements to perseverance, which must be felt and acted upon without intermission. The work begun, the advantages obtained, the experience accumulated, and the fruits reaped, must not be lost. The plans devised, and hitherto pursued, are entirely suitable to the object which they have in view—the abolition of crime by authority and covenant. They must be persevered in, at least for the present generation. Nay, they must, we deliberately think, be extended.

—And that they may be so is the main reason why we have directed such special attention to Dr. Wilson's very meritorious volume. Government is just now engaged in planning new schemes of legislation for India, and the new Board is devising how it may best benefit the millions committed to its care. Let this important point not be overlooked.

## NOVELS AND FICTIONS.

- A Good Time Coming.* By the Author of "Mathew Paxton." London: Hurst and Blackett. 3 vols. pp. 955.  
*Woodleigh.* By the Author of "One-and-Twenty," &c. London: Hurst and Blackett. 3 vols. pp. 954.  
*Betty Westminster, or the Worship of Wealth.* By WILLIAM PLATT. London: T. C. Newby. 3 vols. pp. 1130.  
*Ethel Woodville, or Woman's Ministry: a Tale for the Times.* London: Hatchard and Co. 2 vols. pp. 855.  
*Poplar House Academy.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. 2 vols. pp. 635.  
*A Tale of the Pharisees.* By the Author of "Dives and Lazarus." London: Judd and Glass. 1 vol. pp. 364.  
*Southwold: a Novel.* By Mrs. L. D. UMSTED. New York: Rudd and Carlton. 1 vol. pp. 257.  
*The Old Plantation.* By JAMES HUNGERFORD. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. 1 vol. pp. 369.

LAST WEEK we closed a summary review of a few of the new novels which crowd upon our table by crying the mercy of the reader and entreating his pity, upon the ground that the observations then written were the result of perusing nearly five thousand pages of contemporary fiction; this week our case is still more piteous, for the titles at the head of this article represent a grand total amounting to more than five thousand five hundred pages. These, however, are evils which are far past cure, and can only be encountered with endurance. Our only resource is, to use a vulgarism, to grin and bear it; comforting ourselves with the hope that as the season wanes on something more palatable may turn up than fictions which, in stereotyped phrase, are "ingenious in design and clever in execution."

Forsan miseros meliora sequuntur.

Take them for all in all, the pile of novels before us, though somewhat vaster in bulk, is scarcely up to the same degree of merit. "A Good Time Coming," the first on the list, is a work so painfully meritorious, so estimably dull, so worthily commonplace, that we cannot find it in our hearts to scold it, for the sake of the good moral slining out of every page. It is like one of those provoking children that we cannot conscientiously do what our fingers itch to be at—box their ears. There is plenty of excellent intention, but no imagination; abundant honesty of purpose, but not the least spark of fancy. The author of this is not new to the business of novel-writing; for it is five years since "Mathew Paxton" appeared, and before that came "John Drayton." All three stories are cut exactly to the same pattern. In all the heroes are working men, with hard heads and strong arms; broad-shouldered craftsmen, whose morals are better than their grammar, and who are indeed somewhat inclined to a touch of Methodism. The intervals between the publication of these three novels have been very considerable, and yet we must candidly declare that, as far as we are able to recollect, no proportionate advance is perceptible either in style or power of thought; "Mathew Paxton" is not much better than "John Drayton," nor does "A Good Time Coming" far surpass its immediate predecessor.

The *locus* in which the story of "A Good Time Coming" is laid is Liverpool and the Cheshire side of the Mersey. The tale itself runs upon the parallel careers of three artisans, and their sweethearts, whom they marry in the course of the third volume. Oswald Shakeshaft and Philip Scarisbrick are two working men of Liverpool, who begin the story by going over the river to Milton by Tranmere, to spend the day with good Farmer Standin, a well-to-do agricultural relative of the former. Scarisbrick is not long in falling in love with pretty and pert Kate Standin, and Oswald is mated in the river by plunging in to save the life of the beautiful Quinta Armitage, the daughter of an eccentric old gentleman known in the neighbourhood by the *sobriquet* of "Old Cockalorum." The third hero, Willie Forsyth, who is a little Scotch baker, of diminutive size and Presbyterian principles, comes later upon the scene, and takes up very kindly with Jane Shakeshaft, sister to the bold Oswald. It is upon the future of these three couples that the whole story runs. Barring a few trifling difficulties, the course of their love runs with unusual smoothness. There is a great deal about the bad times in Liverpool and Birkenhead in 1848-9, and Oswald goes to sea to tide over these times, and gain experience. He soon returns, however, to win the hand of his bride, and to gain a large fortune by land speculations in Birkenhead, much to the chagrin and discomfiture of his great enemy and rival, Mr. Frederick Blundell, a fashionable clerk from Liverpool (*s'il y en a*), and his bosom friend and accomplice, Mr. Fowkes, a discontented farmer, who has been worsted in his suit for the hand of Kate Standin. As we have said before, this is all very good, and to those who know anything about the history of Birkenhead, even the incident of a working man winning 20,000*l.* in two years is not so very improbable; but, sooth to say, before we have got half to the end of the prosy talks between "Osy" and "Phil," these and their sweethearts Quinta and Kate, Willie and Jeannie, and so on, one is sadly apt to fall into a weariness scarcely to be relieved by such exciting incidents as Oswald throwing Blundell into a duck-pond at Tranmere, the same giving the same a thrashing at the door of St. John's Market, and the like. The only class of persons among whom this story is likely to be popular is the very class from among whom the characters are drawn; and as the style is really simple and clear, the painting natural and easy, and the local colouring exceedingly truthful, we should

strenuously advise this author to publish for the future in a cheaper and more popular form than an expensive three-volumed edition.

"Woodleigh" is a story of wider interest and more extended purpose. It is a well-told tale, designed to illustrate the danger of wilfulness and the wholsomeness of control over the youthful passions, even if exercised with some severity. The hero is a young gentleman of naturally good instincts, who acts entirely from temper and impulse. These lead him to rebel against the authority of a well-meaning but austere stepfather, and to run away from his mother. Seeking his fortunes in London, he is in a fair way to the attainment of a good position, when he dashes everything to the ground by an insane scene of violence, prompted by a hopeless passion for a pretty cousin. Falling in with a clever but atheistical personage, who takes a fancy to him, he attaches himself to him; and when this strange individual, Mr. Markingham, comes in for a large fortune, he accepts ease and idleness at his hands rather than work out his own independence. From all this, however, the natural good that is in him rescues him at last, and in the end Robert Woodleigh becomes a strong, honest, and self-reliant man, and is rewarded with the blessings of ease, a good wife, and an approving conscience. This career is also shadowed forth in somewhat milder form in the person of Amelia Bowden, who leaves an austere father who attempts to nip in the bud her natural imagination. Here, however, there is a confession of error on the part of austerity; for, before the story ends, we witness the reconciliation of father and daughter, the former admitting that, even in God's great gift, imagination, there is something very good when it is sanctified to His glory and in His service. The characters in the story are exceedingly well drawn throughout. The wilfulness of the hero, the austere goodness of Mr. Bowden, the affectionate simplicity of Mrs. Woodleigh, the genial cynicism and melancholy-Jacqueism of Mr. Markingham, the straightforward honesty of Upton Woodleigh, the clear-sighted and yet sensitive affection of Caroline Woodleigh (which comes upon us when she confesses her love for her cousin quite by surprise), the polished duplicity of Richard Woodleigh—all these are depicted with great fidelity to nature. The arrangement of the plot and the development of incident display also a very high quality of dramatic skill, and there are several scenes which (did space serve) we should like to have quoted. This, however, would perhaps have been unnecessary, and it may be sufficient to assure the reader that this is a novel which will very well repay perusal.

Of "Betty Westminster" something may be said in praise. It is a work of greater pretension than any yet attempted by the same author; for, if our memory serve us, "Tales of the Mountains," and other productions of the same pen, are but minor matters. The plot is founded upon the somewhat hackneyed incident of one sister marrying against the will of a proud family, and suffering poverty and dishonour as the punishment of her crime; whilst the other wins gold and unhappiness by adhering to the parental hearth. The reconciliation of the two sisters, thus estranged through life, in time for atonement, is perhaps the best part of the story, although it is effected through the strange incident of a baboon attempting to strangle the old maid. This is an unnatural incident, it must be confessed; and perhaps it may be urged that the characters of Gideon Wolf, and his harsh, miserly mistress, Betty Westminster, are limned somewhat too coarsely. We are willing, however, to believe that the latter is true to nature, and if some violence be done to our humanity by so rough a picture of it, we forgive it for the sake of gentle Lucretia Woodford, and her fine son Warren. Some compensation is however derived for even the ruggedness of Betty Westminster's character from the good end she makes of it.

"Ethel Woodville" is a tale told by a graceful and a pious pen. Its moral is that no woman can expect happiness if she be united to a man not having the fear of God. The character of the heroine is finely and tenderly drawn, and the whole progress of the story moves gracefully and gently. There is no turmoil, no exciting scenes, nothing to be quoted; and yet it may be read without weariness, but certainly not without profit.

In "Poplar House Academy," the authoress of "Mary Powell" has given a thorough and practical refutation to the fallacy of asserting that women have no means of self-help in our modern civilisation. Here we have the picture of three sisters, deserted by a bankrupt father, and left almost helpless—excepting the countenance of friends, and the exercise of their own talents. They venture to keep a school, which thrives with varying success, until two of them make happy marriages, and there is the promise of a similar fate for the third. The errant father returns to them in his extremity to die under their fostering and filial care. That, however, is but an episode, and is not important to the development of the story. In the course of the tale this practised and agreeable writer inculcates many just and sound views as to the importance and dignity of the tutorial vocation when rightly apprehended, and promulgates many admirable theories of practical education. Differing from the theories (as evidenced by their practice) of those who thoughtlessly, if not incompetently, undertake the office of teacher, she points out that it is, at least, as necessary to educate the moral qualities and the conscience of the pupil as to instil a certain quantum of formal knowledge; that the best way to the mind is through the heart, and that no teaching can be successful that is not sown in love and ripened in self-respect. The frigid coldness and, worse, the harsh austerity which too often prevails between governess and pupil, must freeze and utterly destroy those blossoms of the mind which alone can bear fruit. These and other

points are developed in a manner which proves deep study and consideration. In many other respects, too, this story inculcates valuable lessons; and not least so when it teaches that Englishwomen, when they suddenly find themselves stranded upon the sands of difficulty, may save themselves by their own individual efforts, navigate their own barque until the harbour of safety is happily reached, instead of sitting down with calm but unreasoning resignation, blandly resigned to the buffets of fate, and indulging in the vain expectation of the arrival of some impossible pilot.

One of the first, if not the very first, of the works which came from a pen since very famous—that of Mr. Froude—was a volume published anonymously, and called "Shadows of the Clouds." It contained a couple of little tales, conceived and worked out with great power. The object of one of them was to show how weak humanity is when it sits in judgment upon the sins of its fellow-mortals, and how inscrutable are those laws which govern the gradual decadence of a human being into crime. It began the story of a young girl at the fatal termination of it, where she commits suicide upon her father's grave. Gradually and with a tender and skilful hand the sad story is unwound backwards, until we find the poor creature, who ended so miserably, a happy and innocent maiden—happy in the protection of a loving father, and the warm affection of an honest lover. This process is so cunningly contrived that it is difficult to place the finger anywhere and say, "Here there was mortal sin, a sin deserving the fate to come—suicide and its terrible consequences." At one part of the story, a change of event is suggested—just such a change as might have been brought about by what is called luck, but which would have led the girl to a happier lot; and then the insidious question is put, "Who is to blame for this?" The dangerous nature of such a speculation is at once apparent, for, followed to its ultimate end, it leads to belief in absolute predestination, and the utter abnegation of free will; and in it we find the seeds of that tree which afterwards bore such pernicious fruit in the "Nemesis of Faith." "A Tale for the Pharisees" has been conceived with very much that same end in view, and it is well written, though by no means to be compared with Mr. Froude's book. It presents the career of an unhappy wretch whose career of drunkenness and violence is ended on the dissecting-table of an hospital. Her career from comparative innocence is traced downwards, and her lapses from truth and sobriety carefully surrounded with extenuating circumstances. She gets into prison to save her son, by assuming his crime upon herself. This gives her a bad name. The world frowns upon her, and she takes to drink. So from bad to worse, from the gaol to the street, and from that to the police cell, she ultimately reaches the ghastly place where the narrator finds her corpse. To tales like this there is but one answer, which is, that instead of leading us to suppose that the decline into vice is a matter beyond our wills, and out of the control of our consciences, we should learn the important lesson that small acts of falling away are more important than great ones; partly because they seem so small, and partly because we do not suspect to what they lead. An act may be very trivial of itself; but what if it bring on a confirmed vicious habit? Take care of the little steps; the great ones frighten us by their size and are only taken in desperation; but the slow sliding-down the inclined plane is daily, hourly, momentarily going on, and so gently and so slowly that we do not even perceive it. The ladder of which Jacob dreamed had many steps, and perhaps each step was not a very formidable affair; but the foot of it was upon the Earth and the top reached to the dwelling-place of the Eternal.

We have not much to say either in favour or in discredit of the two American importations which conclude our list. "The Old Plantation" is a chain of events rather than a regular story, and as the traits of American life which it exhibits are probably genuine it may create some amusement. "Southwold" is a highly wrought story of American city-life, in which the "agony" is a little too "highly piled," and the sentiment rather too meretricious for an English taste. In a civilisation capable, not only of producing, but even of applauding a Sickles tragedy, it probably will not go unappreciated.

*The Two Books of Homilies appointed to be read in Churches.* (Oxford: at the University Press).—The Homilies of the Church of England, though no longer used in our churches, where the clergy in general prefer preaching their own sermons, are nevertheless so frequently appealed to in controversy, and that even in our law courts, that we are glad to see this critical and scholarly edition of them issued from the University Press of Oxford. It has been prepared with much care by the Rev. John Griffiths, of St. Giles's, Oxford, who has collated the several early editions, and formed his text principally from the first editions of each book, but without slavishly adhering to these, while in the foot-notes he has placed the various readings. "In thus recovering the text," he says that he "has had to use a discretion, of which he does not flatter himself that every exercise will be approved by every reader. But he has used it honestly, with no bias, nor seeking to produce such sense or such English as he might himself think best, but only wishing and trying to determine the true reading in every instance by the actual evidence before him, 'neque id reponere quod scribere debuerat auctor, sed quod scripsit.'" In this way he believes that he has put together a more genuine text than any that has yet appeared, "not excepting the very earliest." In this edition, too, the marginal references have been revised, and Mr. Griffiths has added several foot-notes, which will be found valuable as supplying the original Latin or Greek of passages quoted in the Homilies from the Fathers or other writings, or as giving explanations of obsolete words or



ceremonies and customs mentioned or alluded to in the text. "Others, again, are concerned with historical statements, correcting in some instances certain errors in matters of fact, most of which were discovered very many years ago, and none of which have ever been thought by unprejudiced minds to impair the usefulness of the volume, or to falsify the character given of it in the thirty-fourth article. *But there are none which deal with doctrine.*" This last statement will serve to reassure any one who might have been led to suppose that the battle of any particular party was about to be fought in the present edition of the Homilies. They, like the Prayer-book itself, are the common inheritance of all parties alike, and no editor would be justified in supplying the slightest note or comment indicative of his leaning to any particular party. The whole is preceded by a highly interesting preface, in which the editor gives an account of the circumstances under which the first and second books of the Homilies were successively published. From this we learn that the first edition of the first book appeared in July, 1547, only a few months after the succession of Edward VI.; and so great was the demand for the work that, before the year was out, five more editions appeared from Grafton's press, and three from that of Whitechurch, showing that one printer was not able to supply enough copies. Other editions followed in 1548, 1549, 1551, and 1552; and again, upon the accession of Elizabeth, in 1559, 1562, &c. The second book of Homilies was not published until 1563; after which it went through several editions until 1582, when the two books were issued uniformly, but with separate titles and registers. It was not until 1623 that the two books were regularly printed together in one volume, with a title-page that embraces both. "This," says the editor, "is the latest edition in which changes were made with any semblance of authority." With respect to the authorship of the several homilies, much is not as yet absolutely known. Cranmer, however, wrote some of them; Harpsfield, Bacon, and Taverner wrote others; two are ascribed to Jewel; and one, namely the Homily "Of Charity," was written, there is good reason to believe, by one whom all the world would have supposed the least likely to be taken with such a subject—namely, Bonner himself, Bishop of London, and prime agent in the Marian persecution. By whomsoever written, however, the Homilies soon exercised a considerable influence on the minds of the people, and kept alive that antagonism to Popery which some of the clergy throughout the country would have willingly dispensed with. And not only so, but even their phraseology was adopted by some of our early writers, especially the divines of the Church of England. This is scarcely to be wondered at, but who could have supposed that the well-known passage in "Othello"—

Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;  
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed,

is borrowed from the following in the "Homily against Contention": "And many times cometh less hurt of a thief than of a railing tongue; for the one taketh away a man's good name, the other taketh but his riches, which is of much less value and estimation than is his good name." Such a coincidence is, to say the least of it, very remarkable.

*The British Catalogue of Books Published during the year 1858.* (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) pp. 168.—This very useful catalogue, for the careful compilation of which literary men are very much indebted to Mr. Low, contains a complete list of all the books which were published in England last year, and all the American importations. It even includes new editions, reports and pamphlets. For convenience of reference, it is divided into two parts, the first containing short titles, or an index to the author or subject in one alphabet; and the other giving the full titles, conveyed in chronological order of their publication in the *Publishers' Circular*, numbered progressively for reference.

*On Diphtheria: its History, Progress, Symptoms, Treatment, and Prevention.* By ERNEST HART. (John Churchill.) pp. 36.—This masterly series of papers upon a subject of but too terrible importance is reprinted from the *Lancet*, in the columns of which it originally appeared as the results of the labours of "a commission." The commission, however, turns out to be Mr. Ernest Hart, a young surgeon who has already distinguished himself in many remarkable ways for his practical skill and deep theoretical knowledge, and who has acquired a reputation altogether exceptional in a profession where age and long experience necessarily go for so much. Although these papers are written for the profession, and, indeed, will be thoroughly understood by those only who are advanced very far beyond the rudiments of pathological science, and especially of that branch of it known as epidemiological, it may nevertheless be profitably read by all who have the care of human life, or who are in any way likely to be suddenly called upon to wrestle with this fell disorder, until proper advice can be obtained. And who can say who is not so liable? It can, we believe, be satisfactorily shown that this is not a new disease—it has apparently been lurking until very lately in secret and remote corners—and if indeed it swept away a family or a village in some far-off corner of Europe, the news of it came deadened by distance, just as we hear almost with indifference of a steamer full of people blown up in the St. Lawrence, or the devastation of an earthquake in California. Now, however, this monster is stalking about in our own highways; it walks abroad, and will not be stayed; it breaks into households, and destroys entire families at a blow; it seizes men, women, and children by the throat, garottes and strangles them; it knocks at all doors alike, the richest as well as the poorest, and leaves its card inscribed with a new and fearful name "DIPHTHERIA." Mr. Hart's pamphlet performs all the promises of its title-page. It gives a succinct, but sufficient history of the disease, its progress, symptoms, and treatment; concluding with some suggestions for its prevention. The historical branch of the subject teaches us that according to the opinion of one learned doctor, it was known as far back as Homer's time, by the name of *Malum Egyptiacum*, by which we presume that it was known by some name equivalent to these Latin words, which belong to a later date. At any rate it has been described by Aretæus, and traces of it as a fatal epidemic are to be found down to our own times. In Holland it appeared about 1337, and in Paris in 1576. The Spaniards knew it by the significant title *Garotillo*. Naples, New York, Sweden,

France, have received its visits. Queen Hortense (the mother of Napoleon III.) suffered from it, and her first-born—who might have been "the elect of France" but for it—died of laryngeal diphtheria. It is even said that this fatal disease carried off Washington and Josephine. Unlike most epidemics, it appears to act quite independently of meteorological laws. In marsh lands and in dry lands, in pestiferous alleys and upon flats swept by sea-breezes, in heat and in cold, it has been equally unsparing, equally fatal. Nor does it seem to be any respecter of persons, for it visits the luxurious abodes of the rich as well as the unhealthy dens of the poor. Of course, unwholesome habits and localities aid its progress, but opposite circumstances do not retard it. The various forms of diphtheria known in this country are thus described by Mr. Hart:

Three distinct forms have prevailed in this country of diphtheric angina, or more briefly, of diphtheria. The first may be properly called, simple diphtheric angina, or simple diphtheria; the second, croupal diphtheric angina, or croupal diphtheria; the third, malignant diphtheric angina, or malignant diphtheria. I. Simple diphtheria is the mildest and the most frequent form of the disease. It is preceded by more or less of fever, and by headache; the tongue is coated by a thick creamy deposit; some discomfort is complained of in the fauces, perhaps a slight difficulty in deglutition. It is usually at this time that the medical man has the opportunity of seeing the throat, and now (from twelve to thirty-six hours after the first invasion) one tonsil—rarely both—is covered by a small patch of white membranous deposit. This may extend and cover the whole of the soft palate, and the pharynx—but rarely. It commonly, in this form of the affection, remains stationary, or extends but little; it does not blacken or putrefy, neither does it exhale the foetid odour of putrescence. The surrounding mucous membrane is swollen, purple and projecting; the subjacent tissue not uncommonly betrays a breach of surface, partly due to the injurious surrounding pressure. The submaxillary glands are somewhat tumefied, but neither the parotid nor the cervical glands are implicated. The duration of this affection varies from five to nine days. It has been observed in nearly every district where the diphtheric type has shown itself. The prognosis is favourable. The treatment which succeeds best is the local application of a solution of nitrate of silver, thirty grains to the ounce, and the ferri-chloric mixture, containing the tincture of sesquichloride of iron, in combination with chlorate of potash, with a judicious and sparing use of evacuates. II. Croupal diphtheria, or croupal diphtheric angina, is a more severe manifestation of the diphtheric type, and is undoubtedly that by which the greatest number of deaths have been occasioned in this country. It is more frequent in children than adults. Its precursory symptoms are active fever, intense headache, hot skin, engorgement of the glands behind the jaw, and perceptible difficulty of deglutition. The parents are only now aroused to the existence of a morbid condition. When the surgeon is summoned, he finds the throat and mouth covered with yellow or brownish leathery exudation. Within a few hours a hoarse, barking cough and a change in the tone of the voice are marked; oppression of the breathing supervenes; then paroxysms of suffocation, more and more frequent; the cough is stifled, and the voice also dies out. As the access of suffocation is felt, the poor child turns from side to side, throws its arms into the air, clutches its mother violently, and struggles furiously to gain breath; then falls exhausted in the bed, and gaining strength from momentary repose, renews the hopeless struggle to the end. Perhaps, in a violent fit of coughing, it expels a false membrane from the air-tubes, which has extended down to the fifth division of the bronchi; then it breathes easily, smiles again, and sleeps, but soon wakes to resume its struggle with death—it may be again to expel the membrane, and finally to triumph. But such a happy victory is wholly exceptional, and when once the grip of the disease has closed upon the air-tubes, death claims its prey. The drama is of another, but not less tragic character, if the sufferer be an adult. It is more prolonged; for the larynx and tracheal tube are more capacious, and the membrane advances far down the bronchi before the scene closes and the black curtain drops that shuts out the future from the gaze of straining human eyes. As the oppression of breathing, the piping tone of the voice, the stifled cough, and the agony of suffocation are perceived, the patient fights against them with all the energy which the intelligent perception of danger, the earnest desire for life, and the despairing sense of approaching fate can inspire. He has an heroic endurance, and does not murmur at the most barbarous cauterisations, if they afford only a temporary relief; nor must the surgeon shrink from them, but with deliberate and benevolent cruelty, trusting back the epiglottis with a spatula, he must follow the disease into its home in the larynx, and freely brush the surface with effective solutions of nitrate of silver, or of hydrochloric acid. . . . III. Malignant diphtheria, or malignant diphtheric angina, is that form which has attracted the most careful attention, and has impressed medical observers in this country most strongly with the active and fatal character of the diphtheric poison. We have ample materials for the description of this most severe form. Its prodromata are, intense headache, severe febrile condition, vomiting, or occasionally sudden nasal flux, or (as at Walsall) " hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth, rectum, or all the mucous canals;" the skin is hot and pungent; the tongue thickly coated. The throat soon becomes painful, deglutition difficult, and considerable engorgement occurs of the submaxillary, parotid, and cervical glands. This characteristic engorgement increases to a surprising extent, the glands often projecting far beyond the jaw; and the cellular tissue becomes deeply infiltrated and doughy to the touch. The throat, tonsils, and soft palate are covered with a yellow leathery deposit, which early exhales a foetid odour that presently becomes intolerable. The patient is now in a condition of intense adynamia; the pulse is rapid beyond limit, the face of livid pallor, the lips congested, the eyes lachrymose, the mouth slobbering, deglutition difficult, perhaps almost impossible; from the nostril often a foetid ichor distils, showing that the exudation has also appeared on the walls of this cavity, where it may be seen if the nostril be expanded by an ear-speculum. Coma and extreme prostration follow; and if a fatal termination ensue, the patient dies in a state of somnolent quietude which strongly contrasts with the agitation preceding croupal suffocation.

To these careful diagnoses of this terrible scourge we need but append the following propositions as the result of Mr. Hart's inquiries:

I. Diphtheria is a *specific* disease. This is seen in its origin, march, and mode of extension; in the character of its exudation; in its local manifestation; in its seats of predilection, in its toxic influence; in its prodromata, its manner of termination, and its sequences. II. It is often confounded with scarlatinal angina, and with gangrenous cynanche. We have sufficiently indicated the diagnosis. III. It is propagated by infection and by contagion. It is both epidemic and sporadic in its manner of invasion, and is remarkable for the severity with which it is developed in limited centres of population. IV. Diphtheric angina presents three varieties, which may be designated—1. Simple diphtheric angina. 2. Croupal diphtheric angina. 3. Malignant diphtheric angina. The prognosis of the first is favourable; of the second unfavourable; and, of the third, most unfavourable. V. The treatment should include the local application of a solution of nitrate

of silver, Beaufoy's concentrated solution of chloride of sodium, or hydrochloric acid, according to the circumstances also indicated. The internal remedies most useful are, emetics in the early stage of croupal diphtheria, and the tincture of sesquichloride of iron with chlorate of potash. VI. Tracheotomy should be resorted to in the second or third stage of croupal diphtheria; leeching, blistering, and bleeding should always be avoided. VII. The means of prevention besides careful hygienic measures—as ventilation, &c.—must also include the daily examination of the throat where the epidemic type presides—a matter of the greatest importance, as experience has very fully shown, and the early isolation of the patient as soon as attacked—a precaution hardly less necessary.

*Eugénie Grandet.* By H. de Balzac. (Routledge.) pp. 177. Those who are acquainted with the magnificent series of novels given to the world by Henri de Balzac (a novelist who united more great qualities of intellect and style than perhaps any that ever lived) need not to be told that "*Eugénie Grandet*" is one of the finest as well as the purest of his great works. Owing very much to the faults of the age, it is to be regretted that too many of De Balzac's writings are soiled in a manner that renders them perfectly unreadable to the young and pure; but in "*Eugénie Grandet*" there is not a line, not a thought to call a blush to the cheek of the most innocent. Some faint idea of the merits of this admirable story was attempted by an English dramatist in a partial adaptation of it to the eccentricities of Mr. Robson, in the drama known as "*Daddy Hardacre*." This, however, in addition to the weakness of the attempt, which realised about as close an approximation to the original as dried rose-leaves bear to the fresh blooms of the garden, was confined to one aspect of the tale, and that not the principal one. Balzac's design was to show the superiority of a thoroughly unselfish nature over worldly selfishness and the lust for wealth, as exemplified in Old Grandet and young Charles. All that the dramatist did was to take bodily out of the book a few curious psychological symptoms illustrative of avarice, and to blow these up into a play. To those who cannot read Balzac's story in the original language, Messrs. Routledge's translation will be a welcome boon.

*Nathalie: a Tale.* By Julia Kavanagh. (Hurst and Blackett.) pp. 488. It is now nearly ten years (if our memory serve us) since Miss Kavanagh first gave to the world this agreeable picture of French provincial life. Its popularity at the time of its appearance, and the persistence with which it has kept its place upon the shelves of the circulating libraries are sufficient to warrant Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in adding it to their excellent and elegant Standard Library.

We have also received: *Moore's Irish Melodies, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte.* Parts IX. and X. (Longmans), which bring this very complete and useful edition of the "*Melodies*" to an end; an edition which should be welcome to the music-stand of every one who loves what the poet has justly described as

Perfect music unto noble words.

Also: *A Simple Interpretation of the Revelation.* By Henry Wentworth Monk. (Tallant and Co.) pp. 201.—Added to this attempt to interpret the vision of John are some lectures lately delivered in Canada and the United States of America, on the restoration of Judah and Israel, and other topics.—*England's Future Safety.* By the Rev. H. S. Warleigh. (Sampson Low.) pp. 36.—Another attempt at prophetic interpretation; being an endeavour to construe "the merchants of Tarshish and the young lions thereof" of Ezekiel, into a prophecy respecting England and her colonies. The author of this is the chaplain of Parkhurst Prison.—*Explanatory Details on the Cultivation and Preparation of Flax.* pp. 47.—A pamphlet published by a company calling itself "The National Flax Company, Limited," explanatory of its system and position.—*Shall the Bible lie under a Ban in India?* By William Arthur, A.M. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) pp. 8.—A plea for the popularisation of the Bible in India, by the Secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.—*Confirmation, or What is your Motive?* (Wertheim.) pp. 12.—A little tractate on confirmation, in the form of a letter addressed by a minister to a young parishioner.

## FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### THE CRITIC IN PARIS.

THERE was a wicked royal lady of old, who to her crimes added the folly of painting the face; and now, when we are told that a lady paints her cheeks, Jezebel is the name that suggests itself to apply to her. But royal ladies in these days do not paint the face, and every lady in the land is ignorant of the uses of rouge, rice-powder, and cosmetics in general, or, at least, we are bound in all loyalty to believe as much. We witnessed Longchamps the other day, and the ladies were elegantly dressed; and on foot, in carriage or on horseback, they looked charming, as ladies ought to look. It was the spring breeze which brought the colour into the cheek, the absence of care which gave smoothness to the forehead, and dark eyebrows and dark eyelashes were due only to nature. "It was not so, it was not so, a hundred, hundred years ago," say glozing critics, and the artists have presented us with scenes from the Longchamps of 1759, where we see ladies who are patched and painted, and "made up" to admiration. Our ladies are not the children of a naughty generation, and the toilette in all its details is simplicity itself. And now, when we have made up our minds to believe that the daughters of Eve of the present day most resemble their first parent, and that when least adorned they are adorned the most, comes a wicked wight with a book to raise doubts in the mind. Mark well his name—it is M. de Lyden, and his book is intitled: "*Le Maquillage, ou l'art de se peindre le visage depuis la création du monde jusqu'à nos jours.*" Two facts are here assumed: that in the beginning there were those who painted the face, and that at the present hour there are those who practise the same art or artifice. Yet the book is a curious one, and full of curious information. *Maquillage* is a word which will not be found in the dictionary of the Academy; *maquillage* is, indeed, a slang word which had its birth at the lips of a robber. *Maquiller*, as a verb, signifies any means employed to dupe or deceive, and to give ugly things the appearance of a thing of beauty. When a Greek cheats at cards, when the publican sophisticates his beer, when the milkman waters his milk, when a grocer sands his sugar, there is a *maquillage*. In the latter cases the word is synonymous with falsification. When a dandy pads, when a lady wears false ringlets, when the red-haired rogue wears a black wig and moustaches, or when he disguises himself as a hunchback or a cripple, there is *maquillage*. "From robbers," says the author, "*maquillage* passed quite naturally to the visage of *filles perdues*." And as good things sometimes descend from on high, so evil things ascend sometimes from below. Acclimated on the brow of doubtful virtue, *maquillage* proudly encamped itself one fine evening as a usurper on the face of honest women. *Maquillage* respects no one. It has impressed into its service the dressmaker, the corset-maker, the hairdresser. It calls to its aid orthodoxy and painting. Chemistry has become its humble servant." Here is a terrible accusation, and by implication the fair sex are principally the sinners. The author eases any load that his words may have laid upon the conscience of his fair readers by telling them that, after all, they are not so exacting at the toilet as were the dames and maidens of ancient Rome, who were waited upon by more *filles de chambre* than the wife or daughter of a *millionnaire* of the present day could usefully employ. He instances the house of Poppæus, where

there were female slaves to beat, rub, brush, and scrape the skin; others to clean the eyes, the nostrils, the ears; others to anoint and perfume; others to pull out hairs; others to comb; others to brush; others, the *phatigæ*, to give a natural tint to the skin. The *stimigæ* painted the eyebrows and eyelashes, and stained the hair; the *dropaciste* attended to corns, bunions, and warts. Then there were dressers, and ornamentists, and *cataphoriste*, who held the mirror; and those who held the fan, and those who gave advice on trifles, and those, the *parasite*, who made compliments; besides there were female janitors, and *femmes de chambre*, and *lorarie*, whose duty it was with their whips to punish the poor girls who were awkward or refractory. The toilette of a Roman lady must surely have been a kind of daily agreeable martyrdom. Our ladies of the present day could surely never endure its prolixity. "After having been washed, cleansed, thumped, pounced, depilated, rubbed, brushed, perfumed, the patrician dame, swaddled in bandages, passed to the steam of acromatic plants, was carried daintily upon a couch whereon she designed to sleep like an ordinary mortal. On awaking, a first æsthetic was applied, with a sponge dipped in perfumed milk of asses, to the face, the breast, the shoulders, and arms of the lady. Then came a slave who wiped her with linen of the utmost softness; a third ended the operation of drying with large puffs of swan's down. After the application of white and red, the first moistened with the saliva of a young virgin, the second applied with the softest-possible feather-air eider-down, came the painting of the eyebrows and eyelashes. Hair-dressing succeeded the attentions given to the face, and nail-dressing followed hair-dressing." But really those who may desire to know more of the toilette and boudoir of the Roman lady must refer to the pages of the author; and if a lady would learn *maquillage*, she cannot go to a better authority. Still we believe that if our fair readers would know the mysteries of this art, they would no more think of practising it than they would think of practising the black art.

"*Le Marquis de Saffras*," by M. Jules de la Madelène, appears as a new book, but it appeared so long ago as 1848 in the pages of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. It is intended as a picture of the peasants of the South and their manners; but those who have seen these same peasants inform us that the picture is about as correct as the pictures we have of Scotch highlandmen on the stage of the opera. *Espérit*, the dreamy and industrious countryman; *Cabantoux*, the little shepherd-lad; *Cyolis*, the fine singer; and *Perdigal*, and *Corporal Rolin*, and the mayor, *Marius Tirat*, the big mayor, are types full of life and humour, in the midst of which we would live, but upon condition that they belonged to the country. M. de la Madelène is an excellent landscape-painter. Here he is quite at home. His hills and vales, and rocks and trees, and rills and streams, are all natural; but the figures he introduces do not belong to the landscape.

"*Les Poèmes du bord de la mer*," by M. J. Autrau, has reached a fourth edition. The critic has nothing to say against the favourable verdict of the public; but, in truth, M. Autrau sings of the sea as a man who has seen the sea. His poem, the "*Naufragés*," is one which cannot be read without emotion; it is a *De profundis* which psalmodies with solemn voice the shipwrecked of all the past ages:

Tandis que les flots noirs, moutonnés par les vents  
Ondulent, comme autant de sépulchres mouvants  
Au-dessus de la mer sans bornes.



In France the "social evil" is a question which is not shirked, but which is perhaps discussed with more freedom than it is in England. "Les Plaies sociales," by the Viscount Arthur de Grandefèe, as a book, addresses itself to three social evils—gambling, the *lorettes*, and luxury, which has a wide meaning.—"Pierre Ladroneau à la recherche des loyers à bon marché," by M. Auguste Humbert, is an amusing performance, well written, but much of its fun must be lost upon those who are not aware of Paris usages, and the laws of landlord and tenant.

M. Taxile Delord, who contributes to the *Magasin de Librairie*, fortnightly, a chapter which he entitles, "L'Année Littéraire," in the present number addresses himself to the "Salon of 1859," or, as it is otherwise called, the Exposition of Living Artists. The chapter is well worthy of perusal. He remarks on the paucity of Italian artists who exhibit compared to the number of those who exhibited in 1855. The cause he attributes to the despotism which prevails on the Italian continent, which not only crushes the physical man, but binds the very intellect with the cruellest bands. Art is in a manner interdicted, or it is subjected to a censorship as galling and vexatious as that which afflicts the author. In Tuscany the censor is the parish priest. "He enters a studio," says M. Delord, "he examines a picture, praises it enthusiastically, perhaps, and then looks about him. 'And pray,' he says, 'what big book is that on your table, a Bible?'—'Precisely so!'—'You read this book, then?'—'I must read it because I am engaged in painting a subject of sacred history.'—'You are not ignorant that reading the Bible is interdicted in Tuscany. I am obliged to report you to the official; don't be astonished, then, *mio caro*, if, to-morrow, two familiars of the police come and find you, and conduct you to prison.' The parish priest has the care of the souls of his parishioners, and their souls are endangered when they read the Scriptures. The painter may read Homer, or Ovid, or the Mythology with perfect safety. He may have on his table the tales of Boccaccio, or those of Margaret of Navarre, but these are innocent by the side of the histories of the Old and New Testament. But is the painter safe when he translates with faithful pencil upon his canvas a subject drawn from profane history? He cannot tell, and fear imprisons the living thought and paralyses the skilful hand.

You criticised, a few weeks ago, the "Mémoires de l'Impératrice Catherine II.," as given to the world by M. Herzen. Paul Veron, disposes of the work in a very few words: "Unpublished documents, curious letters, piquant indiscretions of an epoch where the drama elbows history. As to their authenticity . . . apply to London."—"Francis et Léon," by M. Ernest Serret, is an innocent piece of barley-sugar, as transparent, and as sweet, and as soon forgotten when you have sucked and finished it: only you have not to wash your fingers afterwards. The story is pure and engaging, but, after all, of the barley-sugar or sugar-candy order of books.

#### ITALY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Rome, April 16th.

#### The Newly Discovered Statue of Venus.

AN ENTERPRISING PROPRIETOR, SIGNOR GUIDI, who had already distinguished himself by his zeal in the search for antiquities on the estates he possesses near Rome, undertook, about two months ago, the excavation of a spot near the Tiber, about half a mile beyond the Porta Portese, and therefore in a south-westerly direction from the fortifications of this city. There he presently came upon the remains of a building apparently of extent and importance, with what seemed to have been a spacious staircase, and other details leading him to conclude that this was the Temple of Fortuna Virilis recorded to have stood in the environs on this side the circuit of the ancient walls. Various fragments of sculpture, with figured or ornamental reliefs, had been from time to time the fruit of these researches; but none had excited general interest till, the other day, the report spread suddenly that a statue had come to light here entitled to rank with the noblest relics of antiquity, and give to the museum so fortunate as to receive the acquisition, lustre like that reflected on the Vatican, the Florentine, and Neapolitan galleries by the Belvedere, Medicean, and Farnese antiques. Another *Venice*, to rival that of the *Uffizi*, it was announced had started into renewed life, to take place, as some said *first*, but, according to others, only third among classic images of the goddess. This event, memorable in the annals of art, soon created a sensation, supplying the talk and forming an object for the expeditions of the tourists now flocking to Rome for the Holy week. I hastened to visit the site beyond the Porta Portese, but found, to my great disappointment, that the divinity had quitted her original sanctuary; nor was the discoverer there to give information. After looking about one sufficient to perceive that there was really nothing left amidst the hillocks of soil and rubbish on the slope where these works are going on, but the evidences that some ancient building had existed, represented by indefinite foundations of structures completely swept away, I was on the point of leaving when, to my delight, one of the labourers assured me how little trouble was requisite for reaching the shrine of my pilgrimage, as the Venus had only just been moved to the premises of the Dominican convent San Sisto, on the Appian Way. Thither I went, and soon perceived, by the thronging of carriages, how widely report had spread (spite of the silence of the journals, which, indeed, seldom take the trouble in this city to announce what any one cares to know), and how eager the anxiety in the gay and learned circles of society here to verify it by personal experience. In a large, otherwise unused outbuilding on the premises of this lonely convent, immediately opposite the *Therma* of Caracalla, Signor Guidi has formed a deposit of his antique discoveries that, from time to time, has been receiving noticeable additions. Entering, the first object, surrounded by an admiring throng, that

met my sight was this treasure of treasures, the Venus standing on a lofty pedestal—beautiful spite of the soiled and roughened condition of the surface, majestic even in the mutilated state; she actually appears little more indeed than a torso, for the head and the arms from about midway between the elbows and wrists are wanting, though the other limbs and all parts of the body are perfect, and, most fortunately, the portions broken off have been found on the same site, with exception only of the end of the nose, which still remains unsupplied for the material of a complete restoration. The attitude is almost exactly that of the Medicean Venus, but the scale considerably larger: I should say (judging from sight) the natural proportions of a tall, as the latter presents those of a very *petite* female figure. As to form and development, rather more of matronly vigour and fulness characterise this, though not without tapering grace and roundness, producing all the softened beauty of outline suitable to the "Regina Guidi Paphique." But if one is struck by the charms of this statue seen as a headless trunk, what must be the impression created when the chief deficiency is supplied! When a person who seemed the deputed show-man held the severed head in its place, to allow the appreciating as in its original integrity of this glorious creation, I experienced that startling fascination which for a time checks language, so touching and subduing in potency of spells is the beautiful in its highest manifestations! Crested and erect, slightly turned towards the left shoulder, with a delicately marked expression of refined haughtiness, is that head of the goddess, whose form, thus perfected, seems to challenge reverential admiration and gently command the homage due, without the least touch of petty vanity, and far less of that earthly voluptuousness that distinguishes the Medicean—indeed, almost all other antique Venuses. Her luxuriant hair is parted and braided, gathered into that species of ringlet-tiara over the brow—Nature's own diadem—that belongs to the attributes of the goddess, as to her son and Apollo, so much adding to the effective dignity of their heads in sculpture. Superiority of mind, an air of awakened sensibility and conscious worth, not simply in regard to physical, but to intellectual and moral titles, is apparent in this statue more than in any other Venus I have seen, not excepting the Florentine. The marble is of softly warm hue, like that of the Belvedere Mercury and other Vatican antiques, though at present seen to great disadvantage before any cleansing process has been attempted. Naturally is asked, on every side, the question so interesting to Rome, in her character as an art-metropolis, What is to become of this newly acquired treasure? Surely it will not be allowed to leave its classic home, where such a representative of the past, associated with other grand creations, would add new celebrity to the Vatican, new attractions for the whole world towards the seven-hilled city? I am glad to be able to answer (I believe on reliable authority) that there is no such danger to the artistic reputation of the ancient metropolis, whose rulers have habitually appreciated and protected the relics of Pagan genius; that the Pope has ordered 10,000 scudi to be paid for this statue to the discoverer; and that an English gentleman's offer of 2,000*l.* was refused; nor would that nor any similar overture be entertained in thought save with deference to authorities that must grant permission before anything of ancient art can be exported from these states.

From Signor Fortunati (the other enterprising searcher, who had the merit of bringing to light the Roman Villa and Basilica of St. Stephen on the Latin Way), I learn that, according to his view, Guidi has opened a mine of wealth even more promising than he imagines; that these ruins belong to the gardens of Augustus, not to any temple; or a demesne of the Emperor recorded to have existed at this distance from the walls, within a certain limit of the environs from the Servian fortifications, which are known to have traversed a region within the actual walls, on the way to Porta Portese, but a mile distant from the new excavations. Various other objects, sarcophagi, reliefs, heads, and statuettes, also the result of Guidi's researches, are now in the magazine at San Sisto, some noticeable for art and antiquarian interest, but scarcely to be regarded or named with the surpassingly attractive and central object that "fills the air around with beauty" in that solitary place. Fortunati's excavations on the Latin Way, I regret to find, are suspended in consequence of oppositions, attended with unpleasant circumstances; so also those at Ostia, already so richly productive. Something of this kind has recently been undertaken on the Palatine, but as yet without any great result; and at San Balbena, on the Aventine, further discoveries have been made rendering those ruins more interesting.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—*Galvani* says that M. Niepce de St. Victor has communicated to the Academy of Sciences a process for obtaining photographs of a red, green, violet, or blue colour. For red, the paper is prepared with a solution of 20 parts of nitrate of uranium in 100 of water; the paper is dipped into this solution for the space of about 20 seconds, and then dried by the fire in the night-time; it may be prepared several days beforehand. The impression is obtained in the course of eight or ten minutes in the sun, or an hour or two in the shade. When taken out of the frame, the impression must be washed with warm water, marking about 130 deg. Fahrenheit, and then dipped into a solution of two parts of red prussiate of potash in 100 of water, in a few minutes the impression takes a fine red colour; it must then be washed repeatedly until the water runs off clear, and then dried. To obtain green, a red impression like that we have described must first be obtained; it is then dipped into a solution of nitrate of cobalt, and dried by the fire without washing; after which it must be fixed, by dipping it for a few seconds into a solution of 4 parts of sulphate of iron and 4 of sulphuric acid in 100 parts of water; it is then dipped once into pure water, and dried by the fire. Violet impressions may be obtained on the paper, prepared as above, with the nitrate of uranium; but, instead of the solution of prussiate of potash, a solution of half a part of chloride of gold in 100 parts of water is used; when the impression has acquired a fine violet colour, it must be washed repeatedly with pure water, and dried. For blue impressions, the paper must be prepared with a solution of red prussiate of potash, in the proportion of 20 parts to 100 of water; the paper is then left to dry in the dark. This operation may be performed several days beforehand. The impression should be taken out of the frame, when the parts exposed to the sun have acquired a slight blue tinge; it is then dipped for about 10 seconds in a solution of bi-chloride of mercury, saturated at the common temperature; after which it is washed once with water, and a warm solution (temperature about 130 deg. Fahrenheit) of oxalic acid, saturated at the common temperature, is poured over it; it is then washed three or four times with pure water, and left to dry.

## THE DRAMA, ART, MUSIC, SCIENCE, &amp;c.

## THE DRAMA.

THE EASTER WEEK, once so fertile in novelties at the theatres, has gradually shifted its amusements for the people, and green fields led to by iron railways have found more favour with the masses than green curtains approached through hot and expensive play-houses. Formerly every theatre as regularly produced its Easter burlesque as it did its Christmas pantomime, but this year the supply of absolute novelty has dwindled down to two—the one at the Haymarket, and the other at the Adelphi. The rest of the theatres content themselves, with the exception of a slight farce or so, with reviving a former spectacle or resuming their regular business.

The Haymarket continued true to its custom, and after playing a second time the very German-like and sentimental play of "The World and the Stage," produced a new and original classic extravaganza, entitled "Electra in a new Electric Light," by Mr. Frank Talfourd. This burlesque is founded on the beautiful Greek legend of the fidelity of Electra to her murdered father Agamemnon; a classical female Hamlet, who, however, manifests much more firmness of purpose than the vacillating Teutonic hero did. The argument has been printed at the head of the play-house bills, and it seems difficult, after reading the very matter-of-fact but mournful statement, how anything like fun can be got out of so dismal a statement. The author has not confined himself either to Sophocles' or Euripides' version, but has taken portions of both and concluded with a fancy of his own and the scene-painter, which is more in accordance with the comic view he has chosen to take of this famed and pathetic story.

The fashion of burlesques, like all other mere whims of society, must pass away, and we conceive that in this matter there is already apparent a distaste growing up towards them. It has been said that it has been observed that during a long peace, the public lose the sterner qualities of the mind, and become trifling, unfeeling, and absurd; and that in times of public misery or struggle the individual character manifests itself more strongly. Its sympathies are more healthy, and if it be not so often on the broad grin, it is altogether in a better state. Whatever may be the value of this theory, undoubtedly the last twenty years have produced a sufficiently frivolous tone. Tragedy has not only been obliged to forego her stilt, which she might very well be made to do, but she has had her pall torn from her stately form; she has been bonneted with her tiara, and her dagger and bowl have been converted into a scissors and paste-pot for Farce to clip up and rearrange all her mighty utterances, ancient and modern. For our own part we must confess so far to a want of the sense of the humorous as not to see any comedy, or even fun, in making the noblest ideals of Grecian womanhood, Alcestis, the beloved wife, or Electra, the pious daughter, talk with the flippancy of a *soubrette*, and the levity of a ballet-dancer. It may be very funny to confuse the ideas of modern life with those of ancient, to hear Nemesis smartly replying, and Clytemnestra vulgarly scolding, but to us it seems rather the delight which a savage takes when he sees anything he thinks incongruous, than the sensible mirth created by the delineation of the absurdities of character or the extreme ingenuity of wit. We see but little difference between the best and the worst of these burlesques; because it is only the routine application of a trick that carries them out. Let Venus talk like a modern fine lady, Cupid like a pert boy, Nemesis like a pantomime fairy, Clytemnestra as a modern shrew, and the whole fun is accomplished. It may be said that humour is engendered by bringing incongruous ideas together; and so it may to make an unreflecting boor laugh, because he grins at everything that is unexpected by him. But the mind of an ignorant lout is not the standard of fitness and unfitness. One of the principal incidents of this burlesque is the introduction of a tea-urn, instead of the cinerary urn which Pylades, the friend of Orestes, is supposed to present to the unhappy Electra, who is piously mourning the murder of her father by her wicked mother and her despicable stepfather. In such a situation there is not a hairbreadth's room for comedy. The ideas are essentially tragic, and no one who had ever realised them could be amused or think it funny to introduce a tea-urn, and with light and careless words and matter seek to turn, or as it is expressed in the text, "t—urn," the situation into fun.

Indeed the performers themselves do not seem to know how to express the fun that it is evident the concocter thinks they should manifest. Mr. Compton's contortions of face and style are not comic; because they do not exaggerate any human error, but are merely absurdities of a vacant mind—an attempt at doing something funny, but which is simply nonsensical. Mr. Compton is a very excellent actor, but neither he nor any one can create a laugh in reasonable minds unless his grimaces are founded on an idea of some sort. Children laugh if a clown stands on his head, but men do not. This being so, we rather feel pain than pleasure at a sheer burlesque, because every one is endeavouring to be comic, and generally they are only silly. Thus Miss Weekes, as *Electra*, was obliged to have recourse to the serious character to make an impression. Miss L. Leclercq, as *Chrysothemis*, does not burlesque at all, and consequently makes a pretty Greek girl. She certainly once or twice leapt up into the air when she went off the stage, but it seemed to be in consequence of supposing that she must do something that was funny; but instead of producing that effect, it seemed simply a little May-madness. Mrs. Wilkins, so far from burlesquing the terrible *Clytemnestra* (which would simply be an impossibility), merely acts the part of a vulgar wife, with the manners of Bermondsey or Wapping. Mrs. Griffiths probably has been told that *Nemesis* was something very, very terrible, so she thinks she has hit the point of burlesque when she makes a *Fury* perfectly inane and polite. The same utter idealness runs through all the parts, and Miss Fanny Wright makes *Pylades* a fop; and Miss M. Ternan *Orestes* a modern young man, but with a sad hesitation of style and

feebleness of manner which render frivolity impertinent and puppyism offensive. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Braid take up the common idea that mere oddity and contortion are funny, and there are undoubtedly in a mixed audience always some persons who will laugh at anything unusual or grotesque; but this number seems to be growing less and less daily; and at the Haymarket Theatre, on Monday evening, there were comparatively few of such boobies present.

Notwithstanding the lack of fun, as a spectacle this extravaganza amuses the eye and pleases the imagination. The scene-painters and costumiers (Heaven be praised!) by no means enter into the idea of burlesque, and give us charming scenes, and tasteful, splendid, and correct dresses. The music, too, is agreeable though not appropriate, and would be more serviceable if the ladies could any of them sing. The concluding scene is entirely spectacular, and although it is difficult to connect it with the story, yet it is amazingly elaborate and theatrically gorgeous. The language of the burlesque is a series of acrobatic feats of expression. Every word is a prism that reflects many hues, and there is no one so ingenious as Mr. Talfourd in bringing out remote and unexpected violations of the obvious and received sense. In this particular this production is quite equal to the author's previous works of the same kind; and as the scenery, dresses, and dances are excellent, the audience were applausive, and it may be accounted a success.

And, if the applause of the audience at the fall of the curtain is to be taken for any test, the adventure at the Adelphi may be counted as a success too; as yet surely never was a balder, a more witless attempt to be funny, perpetrated under the privileged title of burlesque. Any one who has read Le Sage's "Diable Boiteux" might know that it furnishes no plot for any conceivable piece; but rather a mechanism for supplying the motion to one. *Asmodeus* himself is a capital *deus ex machina*, and has been many a time used in that capacity in melodrama, operetta, and ballet. It was reserved, however, for the authors of "Asmodeus, or the Devil on Two Sticks," to perpetrate the capital blunder of attempting to make a story out of the disjointed incidents of Le Sage's book. The main difference between the French author and these gentlemen is that he could afford to do without a plot and they cannot; he could hang the jewels of his wit and of his fancy upon the most tattered and threadbare materials, whilst they have nothing but stale platitudes and sickly old jokes to supply the place of imagination withal. We must confess that we have not patience to analyse this piece with a view to the exposure of its deficiencies, and there is no need. Faith in the management and respect for the actors may support it for a while; but it cannot be long before it suffers the fate which its inexcusable effiteness merits. We complain of Mr. Talfourd's piece that it has too many puns. What shall we say of this that has none better than the time-honoured joke about "letting well alone," a material well being introduced for no other purpose than to give opportunity for the offence. The acting, as we have intimated, is good—too good for such a piece. Perhaps Mr. Toole, in the part of *Asmodeus*, moulds himself with a little too much fidelity upon the pattern of Mr. Robson, for whom (as we understand) this piece was written, and by whom it was rejected. Mrs. Mellon (Miss Woolgar) is as charmingly *outrée* and as bewitchingly unnatural as possible in the part of *Don Cleophas*. Miss Kate Kelly's parody of Master Slender in the part of *Don Mendoza*, amounts to genius. The sauciness of Miss Mary Keeley in *Leonora* gives a spice to the business; and the singing of Miss Arden, little though it was, was good enough to make the audience wish for more of it. The scenery is well painted; especially a view upon "the tiles" of Madrid; but the mechanism somehow or other seemed out of order, and a hundred significant incidents seemed to point out the absence of that genius of taste and order which has for years past presided over the arrangements of this theatre.

The only novelty at the Strand is a farce by Mr. Maddison Morton, called "Which of the two?" The incident consists of two brothers who are so much alike that they are mistaken by every person in the piece, the one for the other. This produces some ridiculous results; but it would have been more complete had Miss Maria Simpson and Miss Charlotte Saunders, who perpetrate the two brothers, at all resembled each other. However, as it was, the little piece answered its purpose, and the roars of the audience pronounced it perfectly successful.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

## THE FOURTEENTH EXHIBITION OF THE BRISTOL ACADEMY, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CLIFTON.

IN THE ABSENCE of any exhibition this week, and *en attendant* the treasures of the Royal Academy and the Old Water-Colour Society, we beg leave to introduce our readers to the doings of a provincial academy, and to remind them that all the art in England is not entirely confined to the metropolis. The first obvious source of commendation, after going round these rooms, filled as they are with three hundred and sixty-six various works of art, lies in the justice and judgment displayed in the placing and hanging of the works intrusted to the committee of management for exhibition. The most meritorious works have obtained their places irrespective of being the productions of local artists, or mere names on pictures not fulfilling fame obtained otherwise and elsewhere. Each is placed according to its merits. This is an example worthy of all praise—an example to be followed by older and should-be wiser bodies in the metropolis; and we wish most earnestly to impress upon our London artists the fact above adverted to, because it may urge them to send their works to Bristol when they know that they will have every fair and due consideration from the committee. In the very nature of circumstances it follows as a matter of course that a multitude of the contributed works have been seen and reviewed by us before when exhibited in our own galleries; yet some of these are of so noteworthy a



character that we venture once again to draw attention to them. First then, the picture that will most amply repay observation, and as frequently renew gratification, is the one numbered 98, and entitled "Youth and Innocence," by J. F. Poole, A.R.A. Of all the works produced by this gentleman no one stands higher in our estimation than this. The impression of the prevailing sentiment is thoroughly conveyed; the colour exquisite, and the drawing consummated to an extent as unusual with this artist as it is pleasurable; proving, indisputably, that when he chooses, no man can better render by refined drawing all intricacies of form influenced by gracefulness of action or resting in the quiescence of repose. In our estimation this picture alone ought to be a sufficient inducement for a visit to this exhibition. The Bristolians ought to honour this gentleman; for, unquestionably, he is one of the noblest of their sons of art. The next work worthy of especial notice is a large epic landscape, by J. T. Linnell, illustrative of a passage in the Bible (1 Kings xviii. 45, 46), "Elijah and Ahab." There is a keen perception and solid rendering of the mysterious grandeur and lurid warfare of storm, wind, and rain in this grand passage of "the Book." You seem to hear the wind moan, groan, and shriek, while the crumpled rack of the clouds rushes together to be stabbed here and there with forked lightning, and the gale seems hurrying behind Elijah as if to urge and aid him in his onward flight toward Jezreel before Ahab. This is a really fine work, and of that class that so deservedly places the English school the very highest in revealing the power of landscape to "point a moral or adorn a tale." Mr. Faed's well-known picture of "Sir Walter Scott and his Friends" is also here, together with two equally well-known pictures by R. Rothwell. Mr. Alexander Johnston submits two works which display his usual facility and faults: "Oh, to possess such power, and then lack!"

A small picture of some sheep on the Downs, East Kent, by T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., most agreeably surprised us by its comparative absence of manner and clear fresh sunny grayness. Mr. Brett, who was so deservedly signalled by Mr. Ruskin in his last year's notice of the Royal Academy, has two equally remarkable works, one for its perfectibility (No. 329), "Mountains in the Bernese Oberland," and the other (No. 101), "An Azalea," as an exponent of his incapacity; both pictures indicate great, nay absolute absence of the imaginative capacity, but as determinatively prove a power of imitative grasp that almost amounts to the marvellous. Whoever is so fortunate as to purchase No. 329 will possess a drawing of which there are very few parallels. Of the resident Bristol delineators of the human form Mr. Curnock takes deserved precedence both in portraiture and *genre*. He contributes no less than nine works, all characterised by great attention to the "model." We observe that this gentleman has a tendency to purple in his flesh tones and blackness in the general treatment of his portraits that is happily not prevalent in his delineations of homely and country incidents. Mr. J. Fisher sends no less than seven very careful specimens of vignette portrait drawings. Mr. John Simmons exhibits two drawings, one of them especially worthy of notice for its gentleness of expression and delicacy of rendering: (No. 315) "Regret," is the best water-colour drawing of feminine attributes in this exhibition. His other work (No. 250) sketch of a child, is only so far less deserving of commendation as it is unfinished, or in other words as a sketch compared with an elaborated work. At the head of the two specialities, landscape and seascape, we place Messrs. J. Syer and S. P. Jackson—first, because both exhibit in a stronger degree inherent force of perception and capacity for representation. The first-named gentleman contributes five works, all evincing proofs of an earnest love of the picturesque; and the second four, which prove his potency over both the oil and water mediums. With a last look at Mr. Brett's wonderful drawing of Alpine scenery, and a longing lingering gaze at Mr. Poole's exquisite gem, we come away with the conviction that this exhibition is an honour to the city and every way worthy of patronage and success.

#### TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

THE PRIVATE VIEW of the Royal Academy Exhibition took place yesterday, and the annual dinner will be given to-day. Our observations upon the exhibition must necessarily be delayed until next week.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours (the old Water Colours) takes place to-day, and the gallery will be opened to the public on Monday. Our review will appear next week.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts has issued cards for its fourth *conversazione* for Tuesday next, the 3rd proximo, to be held at the Portland Gallery, at eight o'clock. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., will preside.

Messrs. Christie and Manson will sell to-day an assemblage of Italian, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English pictures, from miscellaneous sources, including the small collection of a nobleman deceased, from the north of Scotland. The catalogue includes great names; but our advice to all intending buyers at these scratch-sales is *Caveat emptor*.

Workmen are at present busily engaged in the garden of Apsley House, erecting a colossal statue of Victory; being part of Baron Marochetti's design for a monument to the memory of the Duke to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is placed close to the edge of the row of bushes separating the garden from the Park, and is sufficiently elevated to be very well seen from the carriage-drive.

A reunion of the teachers and pupils of the Glasgow School of Art took place on Friday night, the 22nd inst., in the Merchants' Hall. Professor Allen Thomson occupied the chair; and addresses were delivered by C. Heath Wilson, Esq., and others.

On Monday, the 18th inst., the annual exhibition of drawings by pupils connected with the Cheltenham School of Art took place at the academy in Winchester-street, in that town. On Tuesday, the Government Inspector from the Department of Science and Art awarded fifteen medals to the successful candidates, while he reserved some very superior works, by Mr. R. T. Waite, pupil-teacher in the school, for the national medalion competition in London.

The following complaint from "An Exhibitor" in the Royal Academy speaks for itself, and we hope that the omission pointed out may be remedied:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR.—The advertisement of the Royal Academy, addressed to artists, states that "The prices of works to be disposed of may be communicated to the secretary;" implying thereby an agency for sale. An artist sends a picture for exhibition, which is submitted to the severe ordeal of the council's decision, and, if approved of, it is hung. Being hung, I submit that, however humble its merits, it becomes a part of the exhibition, and contributes towards the gross proceeds, and here my complaint begins. If during the exhibition my picture is sold, the Academy, unlike all other exhibitions, gives me no notice of the fact, but requires of me the humiliation of making personal inquiry to find it out, thus precluding me from privately disposing of the picture under the fear of its being already sold. It is true that a clerk is in attendance to register any purchase made by a marginal note of the word "sold" in the priced catalogue; but here his duty seems to end. Surely it would not add much to his labours or be too much to expect if he were to give official information of the fact to the artist.

AN EXHIBITOR.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., Miss Margaret Joanna Bell, daughter of John Bell, Esq., had the honour of laying the first stone of the memorial to be erected in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, in memory of the Guards who fell during

the Crimean war. The figures on the memorial have been modelled by her father, and two of them have been sent to Messrs. Elkington's establishment at Birmingham to be cast. The stone was about three tons weight, and when lowered into its place the young lady struck it with a mallet in the usual style, and declared it to be "well and truly laid." Some specimens of the coinage were duly deposited in a cavity beneath, with the inscription, "The First Stone of the Guards' Memorial was laid on the 21st of April, in the year of our Lord 1859, by Margaret Joanna Bell." The pedestal and those portions of the monument, which are intended to be of stone, will consume more than one hundred tons of granite from the Cheesewring quarries. The principal figures of the memorial will consist of three soldiers, in full marching uniform, of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards. The metal to be used in the casting is some guns taken at Sebastopol. Several old guns have been broken up at Woolwich, and sent down by the military authorities to Messrs. Elkington. It is understood that her Majesty has consented to attend the inauguration of the memorial when completed. The Prince Consort, as Colonel of the Guards, and the Duke of Cambridge, who held the command of the brigade of Guards in the Crimea, will also be present on the occasion.

The public examinations in drawing held in the metropolitan district schools of art have just been completed, and show satisfactory progress. 1,039 students have been examined, of whom 298 have taken rewards of the second or higher grade, and 1,760, being entirely parish children, have taken 334 of the lower grade. The numbers at each district school have been as follow: At the Training School at South Kensington 280 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 113 obtained rewards; and 400 children of parish schools, of whom 50 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At St. Martin's 232 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 82 obtained rewards; and 552 students of parochial schools, of whom 88 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Gower-street 102 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 30 obtained rewards. At Spitalfields 155 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 52 obtained rewards; and 180 children of parochial schools, of whom 52 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Finsbury 55 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 12 obtained rewards. At St. Thomas's Charterhouse 58 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 8 obtained rewards; and 274 children of parochial schools, of whom 56 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Lambeth 71 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 20 obtained rewards; and 222 children of parochial schools, of whom 56 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Rotherhithe 36 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 3 obtained rewards; and 159 children of parochial schools, of whom 25 obtained rewards in the lower grade. At Hampstead 7 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 4 obtained rewards. At St. George's-in-the-East 34 students in the second or higher grade, of whom 7 obtained rewards; and 76 children of parochial schools, of whom 7 obtained rewards in the lower grade.

The *Builder* gives some interesting statistics as the cost of ceiling-painting in the old time. Sir Peter Paul Rubens received for his painting of the grand *playground* at the Banqueting-house, Whitehall, the sum of 4,000*l*. The space covered by this painting is about 400 yards, so that he was paid nearly 10*l*. a yard. Sir James Thornhill, the first Englishman who received knighthood for his ability in art, was paid only 3*l*. a yard for the laborious work on the ceiling of Greenwich Hospital, and only 1*l*. a yard for painting the ornaments on the walls. "The Duke of Montague," says Sir James Thornhill, in his memorial to the commissioners for building the hospital, "paid M. Rosso for his saloon 2,000*l*., and kept an extraordinary table for him, his friends, and servants, for two years, while the work was doing, at an expense estimated at 500*l*., per annum." Signor Verrio was paid for the whole palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court, ceilings, sides, and backstairs, at 8*s*. a foot, which is 3*l*. 12*s*. a yard, exclusive of gilding, had wine daily allowed to him, lodgings in the palaces, and, when his eyesight failed him, a pension of 200*l*. per annum and an allowance of wine for life. Signor Rizi had of the Duke of Bedford 1,000*l*. for painting three rooms; for the little chapel at Bulstrode, 600*l*.; from Lord Burlington, for his staircase, 700*l*.; Signor Pellegrini, of the Duke of Portland for work in his house, 800*l*., and for a small picture over a chimney-piece, 50*l*.; of the Earl of Burlington, for the sides of his hall, 200*l*. Other instances might be given to show the large amount of employment this now comparatively unused description of house-decoration afforded to artists of ability. [Large sums of money are still spent in fresco-painting the walls of private dwelling-houses, especially among the wealthy classes of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland. It is, however, very much the fashion to employ foreign artists, or rather artist-workmen, for this business.]

A Manchester correspondent referring to the review of Mr. Ruskin's address in the *Critic* of the 16th inst., says:

You do not seem to be aware of a fact which may account perhaps for some apparent blunders which you have pointed out. The address which Mr. Ruskin read scarcely formed one-half of the address which Mr. Ruskin delivered. Mr. Hammersley has published all that Mr. Ruskin said. You have fallen into an error in speaking contemptuously of Mr. Ruskin's audience as "in many cases absolute boys." The number of "boys" present might, I think, be counted upon your fingers; and there did not seem much "forgetfulness" in addressing the eloquent words you have quoted to an audience composed to a considerable extent of the enlightenment of the Northern Metropolis.

We are not, of course, answerable for the discrepancies between Mr. Ruskin's written address and that which he spoke. When, depending upon a report in a newspaper, a correspondent ventured upon some strictures upon Mr. Ruskin's address, he was called to task by Mr. Hammersley, and informed that he had relied upon an imperfect report. Mr. Hammersley's version then appeared, and with it an absolution of Mr. Ruskin with regard to any blunders that version might contain. Upon this, the reviewer in these columns very naturally asked, why could not Mr. Ruskin correct the proofs of his own address; and now we are told by this last correspondent that Mr. Ruskin said more than he wrote, and that Mr. Hammersley has given us all. What then? Still we ask, why could not Mr. Ruskin look over the proof, and so give his guarantee of the authenticity of the report? As to the "boys," we have only to say that the local reports mentioned the juvenile character of a part of the audience, and also that it was only natural that there should be many "boys" present to hear an address delivered to the Manchester School of Art. That school is designed, we imagine, mainly for the instruction of youth, and in many parts of his address, Mr. Ruskin treated and spoke to his audience as neophytes in art. If, as we infer from this letter, the "boys" who ought to have been present, were excluded to make room for "the enlightenment of the Northern Metropolis," who ought not to have needed an elementary address, all that we can say is, that we are very sorry to hear it.

The National Portrait Gallery now includes a portrait of John Hunter, which, although in the first instance only a copy, has recently and most unexpectedly acquired something approaching the value of a unique picture. The original by Sir Joshua Reynolds, still in the Council-room of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and universally known by William Sharpe's admirable engraving from it, is fast decaying. Within the last few years the whole picture has been deepening and assuming a monotonous dingy hue. At the present time, indeed, little even of the general forms can be traced with certainty. A few years longer and all will have disappeared. These

misfortunes, however, arise, not from want of care on the part of those appointed to guard it, nor from, as far as we know, any injudicious treatment which may have befallen it since quitting the easel, but simply fatal tendency which the painter had to make experiments of his best pictures, and from the injurious nature of the ingredients incorporated with his colours. Jackson, who understood Reynolds better than any other artist—Northcote not even excepted—was fortunately no experimentalist; he painted fairly and solidly, and, while Sir Joshua's picture was yet brilliant and apparently sound, produced a copy which now may be regarded as the only satisfactory substitute. This the trustees of the Portrait Gallery have recently obtained. It belonged to the late Sir Charles Bell. A very poor copy from the Reynolds picture was made for the College of Surgeons, and a favourable transcript of it hangs in the board-room of St. George's Hospital, where Hunter died.—Another portrait exhibited to the public is a foreign work, and, at first sight, of no very attractive character, although highly valuable as a careful study of a well-known countenance. It is life-size study of the head of Lord Nelson, taken from a different point of view from those portraits with which we are familiar, and painted under peculiar influences of colour, light, and shade. This curious record was taken by Füger, the Director of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, when Nelson passed through that city on his way to England in 1800. It was recently the property of Herr Moritz von Tschoffen, who had it from the son of the painter. Nelson was then (Sept. 1800) accompanied by Sir William and Lady Hamilton and the Queen of Naples. The German papers of the day mention the circumstances of his sitting to Füger.

The movement in favour of public drinking-fountains, which has been inaugurated, we believe, by Mr. Melly, a Liverpool merchant, is creditable and satisfactory in many ways. London has caught the infection, and the example set at the corner of St. Sepulchre's Church, Giltspur-street, is being followed, or is about to be followed, all over the metropolis and its suburbs. We should have been better pleased, however, if we could hope for some artistic result out of this. The St. Sepulchre's fountain, which we have examined as closely as the struggling throng of thirsty water-tippers would allow us, is a plain, neat piece of mason's work, but nothing more; and, from what we hear, in all the others utility and cheapness are to predominate over art. And yet, this seems a capital opportunity, which may not recur for a long time, to take a lesson from our neighbours. Sums of money are being collected for this purpose, and we have no doubt that, under proper management, more might be got. Why not, then, attempt to emulate those pious and tasteful hands that in times past have decorated every quarter of Paris with an artistically beautiful fountain? Let us remind the reader of the Cuvier and Molière fountains, both of which adorn corners of the streets, and the fountain of the Châtelet, and the (to our taste) magnificent fountain of the Château d'Eau, which a military taste has only just swept from the boulevards. Why should not we have fountains to our great men instead of the monstrous statues which disfigure our metropolis? A Shakspeare fountain for Drury-lane, a Newton fountain for Leicester-square, a Wellington fountain for Waterloo-bridge, a Peel fountain for Cheapside, and a Victoria fountain for Palace-yard, would be great improvements upon the stony abominations which shame us in our public places, and be at the same time an agreeable combination of the useful with the ornamental. In speaking of fountains, we do not intend so much as to hint that anything should be attempted in the same direction as the Trafalgar-square squirts. The designers of these works have apparently yet to learn that water in the act of falling is far more beautiful than water squirted up into the air; but if they could only realise that truth it would save an infinite amount of trouble and expense in the way of abortive efforts to get up high pressure for the said squinting. Seriously speaking, we throw this out as a hint worthy of consideration. Private committees of gentlemen might be formed in the various districts for the purpose of trying what could be done, and we have no doubt if our native sculptors had a chance, fountains might be provided at a very moderate outlay, such as would be really ornamental to our metropolis and reditabls to our native art.

The general annual meeting of the Art Union of London was held, by permission of Mr. Benjamin Webster, at the new Adelphi Theatre, on Tuesday morning. Sir Charles Barry presided, in the absence of Lord Montague. Geo. Godwin, Esq., the hon. sec., read the report, which contained the following figures: Amount of subscriptions received, 15,210l. 6s.; expenses of printing, exhibition of prizes, local agents, salaries, and other charges, including reserve 2½ per cent., 3,523l. 7s. 3d.; cost of plate ("Life at the Seaside"), paper and printing, 6,980l. 18s. 9d.; amount to be allotted in prizes, 4,706l.; total, 15,210l. 6s. The reserve fund now amounts to the sum of 8,832l. Subscribers for 1860 will receive for each guinea paid a volume of wood engravings executed by Mr. W. J. Linton, from the best pictures of thirty deceased British artists. For a future year the Council has commissioned Mr. Willmore, A.E.R.A., to engrave Turner's picture of "Italy," in the Turner collection. Mr. Godwin's report also touched upon a number of irrelevant but not uninteresting issues, such as the removal of the Turner and Vernon collections to Brompton, and the appointment of Sir C. Barry to design the talked-of Art-Palace in Piccadilly. As to the former, it was stated to be doubtful whether the Turner and Vernon collections will be open to the public in the evening during their stay at Brompton; the success of the experiment upon the Sheepshanks gallery being referred to as a reason for doing so. The report then mentioned certain works of art which have been executed especially for the Art Union prizes. A bronze reduction, by Mr. Delpech, of the bust of Ajax in the Townley collection (No. 86), has been added to the bronzes. The medal commemorative of Gainsborough has been completed by Mr. Ortnier; the Lawrence medal, not having been proceeded with by the engraver to whom it was intrusted, has been withdrawn from him and given to Mr. G. G. Adams, who will execute it forthwith. A medal of Wilkie is to be executed by Mr. Leonard Wyon. A volume containing twelve beautiful photographs by Frith, Fendall, and Candall will be included among the prizes of the year, and arrangements have been made with Mr. Lake Price to supply the society with photographs of some of the most celebrated pictures in the world. The new members of the Council elected were Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A., General Derville, Mr. Robert Bell, and the Lord Mayor. In consequence, we presume, of the good example set by the Art Union of the Crystal Palace, some modification is made in the lack of variety in prizes hitherto complained of. It has been arranged that prizewinners entitled to the tazzas or photographs, may receive busts or statuettes instead, on paying the difference in value. Further, subscribers of two guineas annually who desire to receive a statuette or tazza produced by the society in lieu of the two copies of the print to which they are entitled, may do so on payment of a certain fixed sum representing the mere cost of the material and moulding. The prizewinners of last year purchased from the various exhibitions of the season 110 works of art, to the following amounts, viz.: From the Royal Academy, 1,115l. 6s.; The National Institution of Fine Arts, 627l. 5s.; Society of British Artists, 907l.; British Institution, 235l. 15s.; Royal Scottish Academy, 20l. Royal Hibernian Academy, 35l.; Water-Colour Society, 160l. 15s.; New Water-Colour Society, 167l. 10s.; Society of Female Artists, 69l. After the routine business of the meeting, the drawing for the prizes was then proceeded with.

The 200l. prize fell upon Mr. William Dixon of Grantham, and the other principal prizes were as follow: Entitled to select a work of art of the value of 150l.—Tunnicliffe, G., Willoughbridge, Market Drayton. Entitled to select a work of art of the value of 100l.—Domone, J., Christchurch. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of 75l.—Laver, J., Offord-road; Riden, G., Canterbury. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of 60l.—Arnold, F. Fareham; Bridges, D., New Orleans; Crowder, W. N. Adelaide; Redcliffe, W., 18, Cook-street, Liverpool. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of 40l.—Gregory, T., 9, Judd-street; M'Watt, A. C., New Amsterdam; Ramage, G., 17, Dover-place; Rosling, A., Reigate; Shipp, W., Blandford; Whittaker, J., Chorley. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of 30l.—Adams, F. B., jun., Beckenham; Allenby, H., Adelphi; Bland, Mrs. J., Halifax; Burroughs, J. T. R., Lee; De Winton, F., Aldershot; Ford, J., Wolverhampton; Goff, R., 14, Henrietta-street; Jackson, J. F., 67, Borough; Macgregor, Mrs. W. F., Liverpool; Ripley, H. W., Bradford; Riles, Samuel, Flaistow; Symonds, C. P., Ormskirk. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of 25l.—Andrews, H., Epsom; Elliott, J., Philadelphia; Fletcher, N. J., Hobart Town; Hennah, H. H., Geelong; Jenkins, S., Commercial-road; Kouwenberg, B. K., Arnhem; Mair, Captain, Melbourne; Salomon, A., Cambridge-square; Seeming, S., Manchester; Sill, Mrs. J., Philadelphia; Smith, John, Easingwold; Tovey, Mrs. C., Clifton. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of 20l.—Anderson, C., Jedburgh; Bailey, H., Great Calmore-street, Birmingham; Bailey, J. G., Wisbech; Beves, E., Islington; Bovill, F. A., Park-terrace; Collyer, J. L., Chorley; Dagge, H. P., Oporto; Drayvesteyn, P., Samarang; Edwards, W., 44, New-street, Birmingham; Faulkner, F. H., Bath; Finlayson, Mrs., Dublin; Foster, J., Witham; Greig, J., Edinburgh; Hartley, G. Boston; Marsh, John, Dudley; Rogers, L., Grantham; Sharpen, J. F., Arundel-square; Taylor, F. A., 20, River-street; Vaughan, John, Heaton Norris; White, Jos., Clonmel. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of 15l.—Baker, H., 11, Upper Gower-street; Beresford, Rev. J. G., Melton; Bolton, J. C., 9, Lambeth-terrace; Bowley, S., Middlesborough; Bawdin, C. F., Hackney; Carter, —, Marlborough; Deacon, E. C., Southampton; Gildersleeve, O. S., Canada; Groves, James, Hartlepool; Jones, H. W., Chester; Leyson, T., Neath; Murray, P., Glasgow; Price, C. J. and Co., Philadelphia; Rudyard, W. Lincoln; Sawyer, Captain, Southampton; Smith, Miss E., Stonecutter-street; Spencer, T., Tipton; Stevens, R. S., Christchurch; Wagstaff, Mrs., 10, Union-street; Wallis, A., Dunfermline. Other prizes of 10l. each, porcelain groups of "Venus and Cupid," porcelain statuettes of "Dancing Girl Reposing," bronze of her Majesty on horseback, bronze bust of Ajax, tazzas in iron, silver medals in memory of Gainsborough, and volumes of photographs (making a grand total of 900 prizes), were then drawn.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

SO LONG SILENT have the notes of Rossini's "thieving magpie" remained, that their reiteration on Tuesday at the Royal Italian Opera House met with a welcome as hearty as in their freshest periods. The singular phenomena presented by the operas of Rossini, the admirable creations of genius and fancy, the splendid traits of masterly talent ranging in singular contrast by the side of things of very commonplace nature, and even these copied and re-copied by the master himself—these phenomena, with which all his operas abound, are strikingly conspicuous in "La Gazza Ladra." This, however, can hardly be a matter for wonderment when we consider the school in which this highly imaginative composer cultivated his fancies, and the rapid and careless manner that characterised the production of his works to the world. Apart from such considerations, the greatest geniuses have their moments of weakness—Homer nods. Yet, how long has this opera been performed, and yet how worthy is it of being continued. In a thoroughly good opera, or in one really well played, there can hardly be a secondary character so far as the requirements of general effect are concerned, and in seeming accordance with this principle "La Gazza Ladra" was produced on Tuesday evening. Mme. Lotti and Sig. De Bassini, the two recent comers, assumed the characters of *Ninetta* and *Fernando*. Mme. Lotti is gaining a firmer footing—in truth, she has already obtained a hold on public opinion and in public favour. Her *Ninetta* was natural and earnest; her vocal defects so few and trifling, as to be entirely overborne and almost viewless from the glitter of excellences. We, who have seen the "La Gazza Ladra" mangled by the character of *Pippo* being intrusted to, and sacrificed by, persons utterly insensible to its requirements, were, in common with others, hardly able to restrain a feeling of absolute delight at witnessing Mme. Nantier Didiée in it. This lady is unquestionably the best since that great impersonator, Alboni. The duet between *Ninetta* and *Pippo*, "L'ultimo istante," was a delicious piece of vocalisation, and was encored by general desire. Tagliafico redeemed the part of *Fabrizio* from its ordinary inane, and Lucchesi made the Jew pedlar an effective adjunct to the other characters. No fitter exponent for *Gianetto* can be needed than Sig. Gardoni, who took great pains in rendering his part to the greatest advantage, while the masterly representation of the amorous magistrate by Ronconi made the case complete. Never was a finer *Podesta*, nor would Rossini desire a better. The overture—encored—was marvellously played, the whole band, from beginning to end, seemed as one mighty, expressive instrument, by which the smallest niceties were marked and the greatest requisite power developed. The house was better attended than on any previous occasion, and the success of the opera may be regarded as unequivocal.

M. Benedict's sacred concert on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., at St. James's Hall, was, as might have been anticipated, liberally patronised. In addition to the attractions of the chief vocal and instrumental soloists now in town, was a select choir of male voices, under the direction of Mr. Foster, who performed several anthems, constructed in various ages, going as far back as the remote school of Farrant, and travelling down to the times of Mendelssohn. This appropriate entertainment was listened to with profound attention and with evident pleasure.

At the Crystal Palace, on Good Friday, selections from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were given, in which Mme. Anna Bishop sustained an important part.—Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was the most conspicuous feature in Saturday's list of entertainments. Nothing, however, could be less satisfactory to the great bulk of visitors than this, simply because it was imperfectly heard. The excessively delicate shadings of this world-renowned work could not be recognised by one person in twenty, notwithstanding the eagerness manifested to catch every note. There was a much more crowded auditory than has been assembled throughout the Saturday concert season; and the disappointment experienced by large numbers was strongly marked. Mme. Endersehn, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Santley, were the principal vocalists engaged. The chorus, though small, was nevertheless a very efficient one.

If the meeting at St. James's Hall on Monday evening be indicative of the tendency of the Popular Concerts in public estimation, the direction is that to which the finger points when placed over the shoulder. The programme, *per se*, was the most unattractive of the season: poor in its materials, and constructed



without turning what there was to the best account. The instrumental selection was equally infelicitous, puerile, and dreamy. Setting aside a chamber trio in A major, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, there was little else of interest. Mr. Charles Hallé performed a sonata in A major, the work of George Frederick Pinto, of whom the British public know little and care less. It was merely the youthful talent—at that time extraordinary—of Pinto that recommended him to Salomon, the great patron of art, who instructed him gratuitously on the violin; he afterwards studied the pianoforte, but the violin was his favourite instrument. The concert of Monday purported to display the genius of English composers. A foreigner, we are inclined to think, would form a very erroneous estimate of the musical chiefs of this island, if the specimens of Monday were to fix his opinion. The vocalists began with a duet by Henry Smart, "Come, let us begone;" the same composer furnished a bacchanalian song, "Down, down with the sorrows and troubles of earth." Miss Palmer sang a "Lament" from a series of songs entitled "Vocal Illustrations of Shelley," by J. W. Davison, and Reeves, one of two Italian songs composed by G. A. Macfarren, and published in the "British Vocal Album." Then there were the never-ceasing "Chough and Crow," "Blow, gentle gales," "Two Merry Gipsies," and—we were about to add, "Mild as the moonbeams," but this was omitted. Reeves made every effort to give *clat* to Barnett's song, "It was a young knight troubadour," and succeeded. The instrumentalists selected for the occasion were M. Wieniawski, Herr Ries, M. Schreurs, Sig. Piatti, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Charles Hallé.

Among the attractive vocal establishments of the metropolis is the London Polyhymnical Choir, which, though young in years, has commanded a position meritorious to its promoters—one worthy of emulation. This choir consists purely of amateurs who have submitted willingly to the rigid task of singing down difficulties. Mr. Wm. Rea, a musical professor of eminence, has for some time stood at the head of this daring vocal band, and has at length so far matured their efforts that a public performance was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 27th inst. The programme consisted of pieces the generality of which are familiar. Mendelssohn was most in request. A part-song, "Spring's Journey," and a serenade, exhibited the capabilities of the eighty chosen voices in a very favourable point of view. We regret that a heavy pressure on our time prevented us from hearing a solo, pianoforte, by Miss Kate Morrison—a young lady of whom report speaks favourably. The audience appeared evidently to relish the vocalists, that is to say if applauses of an enthusiastic kind mean anything.

One blaze of light irradiated the purlieus of Drury-lane theatre on Monday evening. Within the building everything betokened an unusual event. Nothing appeared to have escaped the vigilance of the executive that could give completeness and importance to the opening night of a new Royal Italian opera season. The opera presented was "Sonnambula," with Mlle. Victoire Balfe as *Amina*, and Sig. Mongini as the representative of *Elcino*. From the indisposition under which the latter laboured, we defer notice of the performance until we see it under fairer circumstances. On Tuesday "La Favorita" drew a crowded audience, and seemed to create the most lively impressions. We cannot consider this the happiest example of its composer's genius. Donizetti is most effective in opera buffa, and in that sentimental kind of tragedy which constitutes the purely Italian opera seria; but he had neither the originality of invention nor the strength of grasp to achieve success in the more ambitious, expressive, and dramatic school, of which the larger operas, of Meyerbeer and Rossini are models. The libretto of "La Favorita" is ably constructed, and the grand effects are worked up to with considerable skill and judgment, and the melodies, though not strikingly fresh, are vocal and charming; but there is an evident weakness where the incidents are stirring and the passions of the different personages are vividly developed. Moreover, it is too lengthy, and the points of attraction too far scattered to admit of the opera becoming so lastingly popular as many others which owe their paternity to the imagination of Bergamo's most fertile composer. The cast on the evening in question was strong, and included names with two exceptions almost unknown to metropolitan ears. Mlle. Guarducci from La Scala impersonated *Leonora*, and Sig. Fagotti appeared as *Alfonso*. This young mezzo-soprano has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished artists of the day; she is possessed of a rich voice and an expressive style. In the cavatina, "Crudi andiamo," her singing both of the slow movement and the cabaletta was admirable; the first intensely expressive, the last full of fire and impetuosity, sustained throughout with unabated vigour to the final note. In the last scene her acting was graceful and pathetic, while in the duet with *Fernando* (Sig. Giuglini), so much impassioned feeling and power were manifest that the audience, forgetting the unfortunate position of *Leonora's* partner, cheered each verse with a hearty good-will. Sig. Giuglini performed his part in the duet most touchingly, and in the well-known "Spirito gentil" he received the honour of a unanimous recall. The *Alfonso* of Sig. Fagotti was characterised by energy, and a depth of feeling and a warmth of expression that excited the general approval of the assembly. As a whole the opera was famously performed and admirably mounted, the scenery and costumes being in good taste, and the band and chorus well up in their respective departments.

#### CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday May 2.—Herr S. Lehmann's third Matinée.—The English Glee and Madrigal Union, Willis's Rooms. Morning.—Mr. Langton Williams's Concert. St. Martin's Hall.—Philharmonic Society's First Concert. Hanover-square Rooms. 8.—Monday Popular Concerts. St. James's Hall. 8.—Opening Fête and Grand Military Musical Festival. Crystal Palace.  
Tuesday, 3.—Musical Union—Vocal Association. St. James's Hall, 8.  
Wednesday, 4.—Herr Joachim's first Concert. Willis's Rooms. 8.—Sacred Harmonic Society. Exeter Hall.—Mrs. Annie Elliott's first Evening Concert. Hanover-square Rooms. 8.  
Thursday, 5.—Mr. H. Blagrove's Evening Quartet Concert. Hanover-square Rooms. 8.—Mr. Charles Salaman's Pupils' Concert of Pianoforte Music. 38, Baker-street. 3.—Mr. Robert Seymour's Concert. Literary Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square. Evening.  
Friday, 6.—Royal Society of Musicians. St. James's Hall. Evening. "Messiah."  
Saturday, 7.—First Matinée of Mme. Clara Schumann and M. Jules Stockhausen. Hanover-square Rooms. 3.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM MR. GYE destroys all hope that may have existed that the report of Mme. Bosio's death was without foundation—an expectation which some have clung to by the slender straw that a newspaper paragraph had announced her departure from St. Petersburg at a date previous to that assigned to her death:

SIR,—I yesterday received a letter from the husband of the late Mme. Bosio. It is with feelings of deep sorrow that I find the report of the melancholy death of that lady confirmed. Poor Mme. Bosio died at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, April 12, of inflammation of the lungs. The circumstances of her death are the more painful as it appears the malady was most improperly treated in the first instance. Many of your readers will know how to appreciate the great loss which the lyric stage has sustained by this sad event—a loss most difficult indeed to replace. Those who had the pleasure of Mme. Bosio's acquaintance in private life will mourn for her also as a most kind and amiable lady, while many, I fear, will lose a charitable and sympathizing friend.—FREDERICK GYE.

We understand that Miss Augusta Thomson, whose extraordinary vocal

accomplishments gained her the first prize at the Conservatoire of Paris, is expected in London next week. This young lady possesses a splendid soprano voice, and has lately caused a considerable sensation in musical circles in Paris.

On Tuesday night the Pyne-Harrison company performed "Martha" at Glasgow to a full house. The local papers speak well of the performance.

The lecture on the "Beggar's Opera," which was so successful at the Polytechnic, chiefly through the vocal illustrations of Miss Roden, has been transferred to the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer-street, where it forms part of an agreeable entertainment.

The Gloucestershire Chronicle announces that the number of stewards for the Musical Festival has been increased to about forty. Mr. Amott, the conductor, is busily engaged in making arrangements to secure the best musical talent available for the festival, which is fixed to take place on the 13th and three following days in September.

The counsel which we offered to the directors of the Crystal Palace was neither unneeded nor ill-timed. Already the growl of discontent is making itself heard, and the unpaid chorus-singers are complaining that they—to whose efforts the attraction of the Handel Festival will be mainly due—are the only ones slighted upon the occasion. The directors have offered a single rehearsal ticket as a recompense of the services of these people; but this seems to have given great dissatisfaction. We feel convinced that unless means are taken to satisfy the growing feeling of discontent, the directors will bitterly repent it when the day arrives.

The Nottingham Journal says: "In what repute the writings of our immortal Shakspeare are at the present moment held in this town the following incident will show. Mr. Anglo-Clinton had announced his intention to recite from memory the whole of the tragedy of "Macbeth" on Wednesday evening last, in the Town Hall; but when the hour arrived not a soul was present. Mr. Clinton waited a while, but still no audience made its appearance. At last he gave it up as a bad job, and left the hall to its solitude." [Is it not a hasty conclusion to argue that because the good people of Nottingham were not curious to hear Mr. Anglo-Clinton perform a feat of memory which must be more extraordinary than admirable, therefore they do not like Shakspeare? For ourselves, we are afraid that if tested by the same rule, we should be found equally wanting in love for the "Sweet Swan."] "

A meeting of the general committee of the Manchester Choral Society was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Thursday, the 21st instant, to receive from the executive committee a report, and suggestions for the future. The Mayor (Ivimey Mackie, Esq.) presided. From the financial statement submitted it appeared that the total income was 1,717l. 17s. 7d., while the expenditure amounted to 1,906l. 4s. 11d., leaving a balance against the society of 188l. 17s. 4d. The report enters into the educational character of the concerns of the society, whose aim is described to be the production of the highest class of choral music, "with all that completeness which an adequate band and chorus, first-rate principals, and frequent and careful rehearsals under a competent conductor, can alone insure," regardless of the great outlay necessary to secure this result. It is added, that to enable the committee to fully carry out this design, it is important that they should have a subscription list of 2,000. They therefore urge the subscribers to interest themselves to raise the list to this number, and the country subscribers are invited to form district committees for the same purpose. A series of resolutions was adopted, approving of the report, and pledging the meeting to efforts for the increase of the subscription list.

The directors of the Crystal Palace Company have put forward their programme for the coming season of 1859-60. The new season will open on the 2nd of May with a grand military musical *fête* in commemoration of the suppression of the Indian rebellion. Upon this occasion the Handel orchestra, as enlarged and improved, will be tested. There are to be four flower shows, in May, June, September, and November, and six opera concerts, in May, June, and July. The Saturday promenades will be continued, as during last season, and a second series of concerts are to be given on the Saturdays, after the conclusion of the opera series. Other musical arrangements have been made for the season with Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, the Vocal Association, the Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society, and the Tonic Sol-Fa Association. The Saturday Winter Concerts will be resumed in November, as during the last season, and the directors announce that they are willing to accommodate the Foresters, the Odd-Fellows, the Early Closing Association, &c., as before. The programme then calls special attention to the New Picture Gallery, the Trade Museum, and Technological Collection, the Ceramic Court, Mr. Pepper's lectures, the Crystal Palace Art-Union, the Handel Commemoration, and all the other special attractions of the palace and grounds. The terms for season tickets are stated as per advertisement.

#### NEW MUSIC.

*Boosey's Shilling Tutor for the Pianoforte.* Edited by GEORGE MOUNT. (Boosey and Son, Holles-street.)—Few persons estimate sufficiently the value of a judicious teacher. Some reason for this may be attributed to a defective knowledge of the difficulties that attend his vocation. The modes of imparting instruction must necessarily be in proportion to the grades of mind and the powers of perception. Light must have ingress somehow, and the most effective way to obtain the desired object often tasks the energies and taxes the patience very severely. Oral teaching will ever have an immeasurable advantage over written communications; one takes the pupil by the hand and leads him gently up "the steep ascent," while the other merely "points the way." Elementary treatises on the pianoforte are already too numerous to mention, and are withal so similar in construction that to know one is to be on terms of familiarity with all. In this rare shilling's worth there is a slight departure from the beaten track; the exercises, both chromatic and diatonic, are wisely arranged, while foot-notes are so distributed among the melodies for practice, that they impress sensibly the nature of musical signs and characters, because they appear when wanted. The editor—who is evidently a sound practical teacher—has taken especial pains to render clear that portion of rudimentary study denominated "Time." In fine, this silent tutor appears to be a condensation of more elaborate and pretending works, minus their perplexities. Two useful diagrams are added to illustrate the modern keyboard and the enharmonic scale.

*Boosey's Shilling Flute Tutor.* (Same publishers.)—In this the elements of music are carefully unfolded, and a somewhat diffuse article is written to aid the acquirement of that most essential characteristic in good flute-playing—tone. Every teacher is aware of the anxiety manifested by a pupil to make himself master of a tune; the conquest of one spurs him on to extra exertion; and for this reason we should have preferred exercises more progressive in their character, and, for a young beginner, less difficult.

*Boosey's Shilling Concertina Tutor.* By GEORGE CASE. (Same publishers.)—The genius and capabilities of this very popular instrument are clearly defined by one thoroughly competent to the task. On comparing the present work with others, we would merely state that to those who wish to follow a single guide, we can safely recommend the one under review as containing all that is essential to the attainment of the art it purports to teach.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

## MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—On Friday, March 18, Charles Wheatstone, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-Pres., in the chair, the Rev. Walter Mitchell, M.A., read a paper: "On a New Method of rendering visible to the Eye some of the more abstruse problems of Crystallography, hitherto considered only as Mathematical Abstractions." There are many propositions of crystallography which require some mechanical means beyond that of the use of solid models to make them appeal to the eye for clearer perception. The most perfectly symmetrical solid forms of the crystallographer belong to the cubical or tetrahedral system. There are seven different kinds or orders of forms belonging to this system, perfectly symmetrical; four of which admit of an infinite variety of species. These forms are associated in nature as well as in their mathematical relations to each other. They are found in crystals of the same substance, either in their simple forms or else associated in combination with each other, in the different faces of a compound crystal; thus the cube, the octahedron, and the rhombic dodecahedron, are found as simple crystals of the diamond, or faces parallel to all three or two of them may be discovered on a more complex natural crystal. The three forms we have just enumerated, the cube, the regular octahedron, and the rhombic dodecahedron, may be considered as the permanent or limiting forms of the cubical system; they admit of no varieties; their angles, whether those of the inclination, of adjacent faces, or of the planes constituting their faces, are invariable; they are also limiting forms. Between the octahedron and the rhombic dodecahedron we may conceive an infinite number of varieties of the three-faced octahedron, passing from the form of the octahedron to that of the rhombic dodecahedron; similarly, the octahedron and the cube are limiting forms of an infinite series of twenty-four-faced trapezohedrons, and the cube and rhombic dodecahedron of a series of four-faced cubes. The forty-eight-faced scalenohedron or the six-faced octahedron is a form varying within the limits of all the others. To represent to the eye the passage of all the varieties of these forms between their respective limits is the object of the mechanical contrivance which is the subject of this paper. A skeleton or armillary sphere is constructed of iron wire, so as to mark out the principal zones of the sphere of projection of the forms of the cubical system; three circles are united at right angles to each other, so as to represent eight equilateral spherical triangles, each of whose sides are arcs of 90 degrees. The six points where the arcs cross each other are the poles of the six faces of the cube; the lines joining each pair of opposite poles represent the cubical axes, each axis being perpendicular to two faces of the cube which can be inscribed in the sphere. Each arc is now bisected. These twelve points of bisection are the poles of the rhombic dodecahedron; the lines joining the opposite pairs of these poles are the rhombic axes, each of these axes being perpendicular to two faces of the rhombic dodecahedron inscribed in the sphere, or inscribed in the cube inscribed within the sphere. Let each of the eight equilateral spherical triangles be divided into six equal and similar spherical triangles by arcs, joining the angle of each triangle with the centre of its opposite side; the armillary portion of the sphere is now completed. The point within each of the eight equilateral spherical triangles, formed by the intersection of the three arcs by which it is divided, is the octahedral pole. There are, of course, eight of these; the lines joining the opposite pairs of these poles are the octahedral axes, each one being perpendicular to two opposite faces of the regular octahedron inscribed in the sphere, or in the cube inscribed within the sphere. If we now join each pole of the octahedron with the three poles of the cube, we have the three adjacent equilateral spherical triangles by straight wires, and do this symmetrically for the eight poles, we shall then have the edges of the cube inscribed within our armillary sphere. The octahedral axes joining the opposite solid angles of this cube, and the rhombic axes passing through the centres of each opposite edge. Within this skeleton cube we now inscribe a regular octahedron, using elastic strings for its edges, by uniting the point where each cubical axis passes through the face of the cube, with the similar points on the two adjacent faces. Each face of the octahedron is therefore represented by an equilateral triangle of elastic cord. We now suppose each side of the eight equilateral triangles to be bisected. Every angle of the eight equilateral triangles is joined to the bisection of its opposite edge, by another series of elastic cords. We have now an octahedron inscribed in the cube inscribed within our armillary sphere; every face of the octahedron having marked upon it the traces formed by an imaginary plane passing through the zones of its sphere and its centre. It will now be seen that the cubical axes join the opposite solid angles of the octahedron; the rhombic axes the bisections of its opposite edges; while the octahedral axes pass through the intersections of the elastic cords, which join each solid angle of the octahedron with the centres of the edges opposite to it. The points where the elastic cords meet and the octahedral axes pass through the faces of the octahedron are now fastened to cords. These cords are made to run round pulleys and are united together, so that by pulling them simultaneously, the points uniting, every one of the three elastic cords which are described on the face of the inscribed octahedron can be made to travel uniformly and symmetrically along each of the octahedral axes from the face of the octahedron to the solid angle of the circumscribing tube. Another series of cords are united to each of the four elastic cords, which meet at the point bisecting each of the edges of the inscribed octahedron. These, by a similar contrivance, are made to draw these points along the rhombic axes. The instrument is now completed. By simply pulling the eight cords united together, which cause the elastic cords to ascend the octahedral axes, the inscribed octahedron passes through every form of the three-faced octahedron till it reaches the limiting form of the rhombic dodecahedron. Each three-faced octahedron being inscribed within the cube inscribed within the sphere. In a similar manner, by pulling the cords, running along the rhombic axes in combination with those running along the octahedral axes, all the other forms are shown as passing within their prescribed limits. As soon as the cords are loosened the elastic bands immediately resume the form of the inscribed octahedron. In addition to these forms the instrument also can be made to demonstrate the passage of all the hemihedral forms of the cubical system with inclined faces within their limits. In this manner it was demonstrated that this instrument can make visible to the eye all the changes and varieties of an interesting series of forms and their mutual relations, which could otherwise only be conceived by a considerable power of mathematical abstraction. This armillary sphere, by some other small additions, can be made use of for tracing out some of the most beautiful portions of the zone-theory of the poles of crystals.

On Friday, March 25, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., in the chair, Robert Angus Smith, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., read a paper on the "Estimation of the Organic Matter of the Air." After describing the opinions concerning matter in the air, and the attempts made to estimate the amount, the lecturer described a method of obtaining the relative quantity by means of mineral chameleon, permanganate of potash or soda. This mineral had been proposed by Forchhammer, as a mode of estimating the organic matter in water, but it was capable of estimating quantities much more minute. At first, the air was passed through the solution of chameleon, but this was not found to cause complete action. It

was necessary that the air should remain for some time in contact with the solution to be decomposed. It was then ascertained that the relative amount of organic and other oxidisable matter in air could be found by a simple metrical experiment in a few minutes. In working out this idea, it has been found that a vessel of the capacity of 80 to 100 cubic inches is the most convenient. This is equal to rather less than a quart and a half. The solution used must be extremely weak; 600 grains of it are required to decompose 5 grains of a standard solution of oxalic acid. The standard solution of oxalic acid is so made that 1,000 grains neutralise 1 grain of carbonate of soda. A thousand grains contain therefore 1,184 grains of crystallised oxalic acid. To prepare the solution a manganate was formed by heating nitrate and carbonate of soda and manganese, assisted by a little chlorate of potash. There was the most minute trace of nitrate remaining in the solution. A solution of this manganate was made in pure water, and carbonic acid passed through until a reddish purple shade was obtained. It was then tested by oxalic acid, adding three or four drops of pure sulphuric acid. Pure water was added to dilute it. The solution is apt to change, even when it is hermetically sealed in a glass tube. It is found readily to change when exposed to air. The strength is extremely small. A few grains of the ordinary solutions of manganese used will make some thousand grains of the solution here employed. The reason of this lies in the extremely small amounts of organic matter found in even the worst air. The vessel used is simply a bottle, with a perforated stopper, through which pass two tubes. To one of these a stopcock is attached, to the other a clasp or stopcock. The standard size proposed is 100 cubic inches; and to this all the experiments have been reduced; the vessels actually used contain between 80 and 100 cubic inches of air. The stopcock is of glass, or of hard caoutchouc, which is better. When the bottle is to be filled with the air to be tested, the stopper is removed, and the pipe of an exhausting pump is inserted, reaching to the bottom of the bottle. The pump is made like a cylindrical bellows of about 8 inches long when stretched out, and about 4 in diameter, and is compressible into the thickness of about 2 inches. The sides are made of thin Mackintosh cloth. By the use of the pump the air of the vessel is removed, and the external air of course enters. A few strokes of the pump are sufficient, i.e., from six to ten. The test liquid is poured into a graduated tube or burette, containing somewhat more than will be required. A portion is then poured into the tube which passes through the stopper, and the stopcock is opened to allow it to pass. Small quantities are used. When it has entered the bottle, the liquid is made to spread over the sides, and time given it to be exposed to the action of the air; it is found that in five or six minutes a decided epoch is attained from which to date the comparative action. In order to see the colour the liquid must be allowed to trickle down the sides of the vessel, and collect itself at one point of the circumference at either end of the cylindrical part of the bottle. This part must be raised up to the level of the eye, so that the longest axis may be presented to the sight, and thereby the deepest shade of colour. It requires some time to accustom oneself to the sight of such a small amount of colour; but when it is once well observed, it will be found to be a method which will admit of the greatest precision. The first few drops which are poured in will probably be decolourised at once; a few drops more must then be added; if they become decolourised a few more must be used, and so on until there is a perceptible amount of colour remaining. When this occurs the experiment is concluded. The amount of the re-agent used is then read off from the graduated measure. If the liquid be of proper strength, and the bottle the required size, the number of grains gives the comparative quantity at once. Sometimes the amount of organic matter is so small that there is no appreciable action, or even the smallest amount of solution by one vessel of air. In this case it is necessary to fill the bottle several times. Some of the principal results obtained by this method were as follow:

Relative Quantities of Organic and other Oxidisable Matter in the Air of	
Manchester (average of 131 experiments).....	52.9
... All Saints, E. wind (37 experiments).....	52.4
... W. wind, less smoky (33 experiments).....	49.1
... E. wind, above 70 deg. Fahr. (16 experiments)...	58.4
... below (21 experiments).....	48.0
... In a house kept rather close.....	60.7
In a pigsty uncovered.....	109.7
Thames at City, no odour perceived after the warmest weather of 1858...	58.4
Thames at Lambeth.....	43.2
... Waterloo-bridge.....	43.2
London in warm weather (six experiments).....	29.2
... after a thunderstorm.....	12.3
In the fields N. of Manchester.....	13.7
... N. of Highgate, wind from London.....	12.3
Fields during warm weather in N. Italy.....	6.9
Moist fields near Milan.....	18.1
Open sea, calm (German Ocean, 60 miles from Yarmouth).....	3.3
Hospice of St. Bernard, in a fog.....	2.8
N. Lancashire.....	about same
Forest at Chamouni.....	2.8
Lake Lucerne.....	1.4

The first experiments undertaken were in Manchester, and the average amount obtained was in the city about 50, gradually diminishing in moving towards the country until it was found in the fields at 13; on passing a sewer stream about a mile from the outskirts the amount rose to 83. The atmosphere on the Thames was not measured whilst at its worst, but immediately afterwards; when however it had ceased to affect the senses of most persons at least, the amount was very high, viz., 58. Moisture itself does not produce any action on the test; one of the lowest numbers obtained was on the German Ocean, about 60 miles from land; the day was calm and clear. The influence of height was very decided; in the higher grounds of Lancashire, near Preston, the numbers being from 2 to 4. At an early opportunity all the experiments made will be published. What is abundantly established and made clear to the eye is that the air of our large cities is sufficiently impure to account for much of its unhealthiness, and the air of our hills and seas and lakes sufficiently pure to account for its salubrity.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—On April 12, Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P., Pres., in the chair, the evening was occupied by the discussion of Mr. McMaster's paper "On the Permanent Way of the Madras Railway." One of the main points arising out of the paper was, whether it was desirable to construct permanent way in India with timber or with iron sleepers. As the cost of renewal, irrespective of ordinary maintenance, amounted, on lines in this country, to 100l. per mile per annum, of which sum about 37 per cent. was for the renewal of the rails, and 63 per cent. for the substructure, attention had been directed to the use of cast-iron for sleepers, which had been proposed and tried in many different forms. In Egypt, Greaves's spheroidal cast-iron sleeper, with the chair cast upon it, had been found best suited to the soil and climate. There was little or no ballast on the course of the line, so that it would have been difficult to have found a foundation for the ordinary sleeper. Trough sleepers of cast-iron, in which the rail was suspended between linings, or cushions of timber, so that in the case of the double-headed rail the lower table was not injured, and the rail could therefore be reversed, had been in use for nine years on the Eastern Counties, and for two years on the South-Eastern and the Midland Railways.



In the latter case they were laid near to the Derby station, where they were subject to a traffic of 550 engines, 2,400 waggons, and 120 carriages every twenty-four hours. A modification of these two forms, which might be denominated the "cup-trough," had recently been proposed, in which the chair was entirely dispensed with, so that there were no projecting parts liable to fracture. Tie-rods, passed through the neutral axis of the rail, with square washers, of unequal thickness, placed in the side channels, secured both the angle and the gauge. This form of sleeper was stated to be applicable to any ordinary section of rail without alteration of pattern—was said to be inexpensive in manufacture, and to be easily maintained, as it was packed through dormer holes, at the sides, which were believed to afford greater facility than holes at or near the top. For shipment they could be stowed into one another, and save space. It was assumed that the first cost of a substructure on this system would amount to 910*l.* per mile of single way, and on the ordinary system to 551*l.* per mile, taking the cross sleepers at 4*s.* each, and the chairs at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton. But it was contended that the timber sleepers would require to be renewed twice in twenty-one years; for, although the timber might be rendered chemically durable, the destruction would go on nevertheless, and when the time arrived for the renewal the timber would be valueless, whilst the cast-iron would be worth two-thirds of its original value. It had been estimated that the saving, by the use of iron, would amount to 1,058*l.* per mile, of single line, in a period of twenty-one years, after allowing interest for the original outlay in both cases. In regard to the durability of timber sleepers, it was asserted that when properly creosoted they lasted much longer than would be inferred from the comparison just made. Scotch fir sleepers laid on the Eastern Counties in 1841 had remained perfect to the present time, not one having been removed on account of decay. After the meeting Mr. Curtis explained a system of axle-boxes, in which, by centrifugal action, the oil was constantly thrown over the upper side of the axle, and descending slowly upon the axle was returned again to the oil chamber. As soon as it had passed the axle, a piece of thin porous flannel, placed at the bottom of the oil chamber, was found in practice to answer as a filter to receive the parts of the metal, or other residuum, resulting from the working of the boxes. These boxes were now at work on eight railways in England and on one in France. They had been in use for upwards of eighteen months; in some cases they had run for two months without any oil being applied; but the ordinary practice was to introduce about a wine-glass full of oil to each box once a week.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On April 20, Major-General Portlock, V.P., in the chair, the following communications were read: 1. "On some Reptilian Remains from South Africa," by Prof. Owen, F.R.S., F.G.S. Fam. Crocodilia. *Galesaurus planiceps*, the Flat-headed Galesaur (from γαλᾶς, polecat, σαῦρες, lizard), a genus and species founded on an entire cranium and lower jaw. The skull in length less than twice the breadth, much depressed, and flat above. Occipital region sloping from above backward, divided by a high and sharp ridge from the temporal fossae; these are wide and rhomboidal; orbits small; nostrils single and terminal. Dentition,  $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{4} & \text{1-1} & \text{11-11} \\ \text{3-3} & \text{1-1} & \text{12-12} \end{smallmatrix}$ ; all the teeth close set, except the intervals for the crowns of the long canines when the mouth is closed. Canines of the shape and proportions of those in *Mustela* and *Viverra*, without trace of preparation of successors in the sockets; of quite mammalian character. Incisors longish and slender, molars sub-compressed; both with simple pointed crowns, of equal length, and undivided roots. Original transmitted to the British Museum by Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B. From the sandstone rocks, Rhenosterberg. *Cynochampsa lanarius*, the dog-toothed Gavial (from κύων, dog, and χάμψαι, Egyptian name for crocodiles applied by Wagner to the Indian Gavial). This genus and species is founded on the rostral end of the upper and lower jaws of a crocodilian reptile, with a single terminal nostril, situated and shaped as in *Telosaurus*, and indicating similarly long and slender jaws. Only the incisive and canine parts of the dentition are preserved; but these closely correspond with the same parts in *Galesaurus*, the incisors being equal and close set, of simple conical form, and the canines suddenly contrasted by their large size. In shape they resemble closely the completely formed canines in carnivorous mammals. There is no trace of successional teeth. Original transmitted to the British Museum by Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B., from Rhenosterberg, South Africa. Fam. Dicotylidae. Subgenus *Ptychognathus*, Ow. (πύχνης, ridge, γνάθος, jaw).—This subgenus is founded on four more or less entire skulls, two retaining the lower jaw, referable to two species. *Ptychognathus declivis*, Ow.—Plane of occiput meeting the upper (fronto-parietal) plane at an acute angle, rising from below upward and backward, as in the feline mammals; fronto-parietal plane bounded by an anterior ridge, extending from one superorbital process to the other; from this ridge the facial part of the skull slopes downward in a straight line, slightly diverging from the parallel of the occipital plane; superoccipital ridge much produced and notched in the middle; the occipital plane, owing to the outward expansion of the mastoid plates, is the broadest part of the skull, which quickly contracts forward to the ridged beginnings of the alveoli of the canine tusks; orbits oblong, reniform, suggestive of the reptile having the power of turning the eyeball, so as to look upward and backward as well as outward. Remains of sclerotic plates. Nostrils divided by a broad, flat, upward production of premaxillary, situated nearer the orbit than the muzzle, smaller than in type *Dicotylus*; temporal fossae broader than long, and with the outer border longest; palate with single large oval vacuity, bounded by palato-pterygoid ridges; occipital hypophyses proportionally thicker than in *Dicotylus tigriceps*; no trace of median suture in parietal, which is perforated by a "foramen parietale"; frontals divided by a median suture and support a transverse pair of small tuberosities; anterior boundary-ridge of vortex formed by the nasals and prefrontals, the outer surface of both being divided into a horizontal and sloping facet; lacrymal bone extending from fore part of orbit half an inch upon the face to the nostril; premaxillary long and single, its median facial tract flat, with a low median longitudinal ridge; maxillaries forming the lower boundary of the nostrils, and uniting above with the prefrontal, lacrymal, and nasal bones, their outer surface divided by the strong ridge suggesting the subgeneric name; teeth of the upper jaw restricted to the two canine tusks, the sockets of which descend much below the edentulous alveolar border; lower jaw edentulous, deep, and broad, with the fore-part of the symphysis produced and bent up to meet the seemingly truncate end of the premaxillary—a character indicating, with the angular outline of the skull, the subgeneric distinction. *Ptychognathus verticalis*.—The skull of this species, repeating the subgeneric characteristics of the foregoing, has the facial contour descending almost vertically from, and at almost a right angle with, the fronto-parietal plane. Orbits proportionally larger and more fully oval. Ridged sockets of the canine tusks descending more vertically from below the orbits. Original transmitted to the British Museum by Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B., from Rhenosterberg, South Africa. Subgenus *Oudenodon*, Bain (ούδων, none, δὲν, tooth).—The skull in this subgenus presents the divided nostrils, the structure and the rounded contours of that of the true *Dicotylus*; also the same form, relative size, and position of the orbits and nostrils; but the zygomatic arches are more slender, straight, and long; and although there be

an indication of an alveolar process of the superior maxillary, the lower part of which projects slightly beyond the rest of the edentulous border of the jaw, it does not contain any trace of a tooth, so that both jaws are edentulous—a character which had attracted the attention of their discoverer, Mr. Bain, who, in indicating it, proposed the name *Oudenodon*. It is permissible to speculate on the possibility of these toothless *Dicotylodontoids* being, after the analogy of the narwhals, the females; or of their being individuals which had lost their tusks without power of replacing them, as the known structure of the true *Dicotylus* indicates. But there are characters of the zygomatic arches and temporal fossae which differentiate the toothless skulls sufficiently to justify their provisional reference to a distinct subgenus. Hyoid apparatus of *Oudenodon*.—Beneath one of the skulls, and imbedded in the matrix between the mandibular rami, were the following elements of the hyoid apparatus: basi-hyal, cerato-hyals, thyro-hyals (or hypo-branchials), cerato-branchials, and uro-hyal. The cerato-hyals are long, sub-compressed, expanded at both ends; the thyro-hyals shorter and more slender; the cerato-branchials with a sigmoid flexure; the uro-hyal symmetrical, broad, flat, semicircular, with a production like a stem from the middle of the straight anterior margin. This apparatus shows the complexity by which the hyoid in Lizards and Chelonians differs from the hyoid in Crocodiles, and combines Chelonian with Lacertian characters. Transmitted by Mr. Bain from South Africa. *Dicotylus tigriceps*.—Pelvis: ilium, ischium, and pubis coalesced to form an *os innominatum*, with the suture at the symphysis obliterated. At least five sacral vertebrae; the first with broad, thick, triangular, terminally-expanded pleurapophyses. The strong, straight, trihedral ilium overlies the above sacral rib, and extends forward to overlie also the last long and slender rib of the free trunk (thoracic) vertebrae. There are no lumbar vertebrae. Pubis very thick, strong, with a broad anterior convexity resembling that of the *Monitor* in its internal perforation and external apophysis; ischium receiving the abutment of the last two pairs of sacral vertebrae. The form of the anterior aperture of the pelvis is oval, with the sides broken by a slight angle at the middle, and the small end encroached upon by the slight angular prominence of the symphysis pubis. The long diameter is 11 inches (from the fore-end of the first sacral vertebra), the transverse diameter is 10 inches. The fore-half of this aperture is bounded by the first sacral vertebra exclusively, at the middle by its centrum, at the sides by its ribs; the hind-half of the aperture is bounded by the pubic bones. From the penultimate sacral vertebra to the symphysis pubis it measures 5 inches. The outlet of the pelvis is of a semi-elliptic form, 9 inches in transverse, and 4 inches in the opposite diameter. Original transmitted by Mr. Bain from East Brink River, South Africa. Crocodilia (?) Genus *Massospondylus*, Ow. (Gr. μάσσαν, longer; σπόνδυλος, vertebra).—The author exhibited diagrams, and pointed out the characters on which he had founded (in the Catalogue of Fossil Remains of the Museum of the College of Surgeons) the genus *Massospondylus*, exemplified by the *M. carinatus*. Genus *Pachyspondylus*, Ow. (Gr. παχὺς, thick; σπόνδυλος, vertebra).—The fossils exemplifying this genus form part of the same collection, obtained by Messrs. Orpen from sandstones of the Drakenberg range of hills, South Africa, and presented to the College of Surgeons.—2. "On the South-easterly Attenuation of the Lower Secondary Rocks of England, and the probable depth of the Coal-formation under Oxford and Northamptonshire." By Edward Hull, Esq., A.B., F.G.S. By a series of comparative sections, made by actual admeasurements by the officers of the Geological Survey, it was shown that all the lower secondary formations attain their greatest development towards the north-west of England, and, on the other hand, they become attenuated, and in some cases actually die out, in the opposite direction. For example, it was shown that the Bunter sandstone in Cheshire reaches a thickness of 2,000 feet, in Staffordshire 600, and in East Warwickshire is absent; and a similar law of south-easterly attenuation was shown to maintain in the case of the Keuper, lias, inferior oolite, and lower zone of the great oolite. It was shown that the upper zone of the great oolite (the white and grey limestones of Wilts, Oxford, Lincoln, and Yorkshire) forms the first exception to the law; and from the fact of its occurrence in the Bas-Boulonnais below the chalk, and resting on carboniferous rocks, the author inferred that it extends more or less uninterruptedly from England to France and Belgium, and southward to Mr. Godwin-Austen's palaeozoic axis. The cause of this superior degree of persistency was referred to the organic, as distinct from the sedimentary nature of the formation, and its accumulation (like the white chalk) on a deep sea-bed by the agency of molluscs, corals, and foraminifera. It was shown that the lower permian beds are scarcely represented in Lancashire and North Cheshire; but that they attain their greatest development (1,800 feet) along a band of country stretching west and east from Salop to Warwickshire, and the author traced the margin of the basin in which they were formed, along the west, north, and east. The local origin of these permian beds, as having been derived from the old red and silurian lands by which they were surrounded, was insisted upon, and especially as agreeing with the observations of Murchison, Ramsay, and other authors. As contrasted with this local origin of the lower permian rocks of central England, it was shown that the sedimentary materials of which the triassic rocks are formed must have been drifted by an ancient oceanic current from a continent or large tract of land occupying the position of the North Atlantic, and that the sediment was spread over the plains of England as long as it was mechanically suspended. The increasing distance towards the south-east from the source of supply accounted for the tailing-out of the sediment. During the Bunter sandstone period, this sediment was drifted through the channel formed by the great headlands of Westmoreland and North Wales; but, as the whole area was gradually sinking (with occasional interruptions) during the periods of the upper trias and succeeding formations, the Welsh and Cumbrian mountains must have been nearly covered by sea at the close of the liassic period. The author adduced the following reasons for considering that the Bunter sandstone of England formed dry land during the deposition of the Muschelkalk of Germany: 1st. That the lower Keuper sandstone rests on an eroded surface of the Bunter; 2nd. That the basement-bed of the Keuper is frequently a breccia or shingle-beach; and 3rd, that there is a local unconformity observable in Stafford, Leicester, and Lancashire, between these formations. The author described the distribution of the quartzose conglomerates which form the middle division of the Bunter, and considers it probable that they are the reconstructed materials of the old red conglomerate of Scotland. The probable extension of coal-measures from the coal-fields of England to those of Belgium and France was considered, as also the bearing of the whole subject on Mr. Godwin-Austen's theory of the extension of coal-measures under the chalk of the Thames Valley; and it was inferred that coal-measures might possibly be found at not unapproachable depths under parts of Oxford and Northamptonshire. It was also shown that, from indications presented by the coal-formation at the southern borders of the Staffordshire and Warwickshire coal-field, there was reason to suspect that the formation becomes attenuated and less productive of valuable coal-beds in its extension towards the south-eastern districts. The paper was illustrated by a series of comparative horizontal sections across the Midland counties.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the meeting held on Wednesday night, Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., in the chair, Mr. John Arthur Phillips read a paper, "On the Metallurgy of Lead." The author began by describing the principal ores from

which the metal was usually obtained, the most important being the sulphide of lead, or galena, which always contained a certain amount of silver. The various localities where this ore was found were enumerated, and the other ores, the carbonate, sulphate, and phosphate of lead, described, and their relative values defined. Mr. Phillips next described in detail the construction of the reverberatory furnace, and pointed out the chemical changes brought about in the ores by exposure to its action, and concluded by stating that it is in the treatment of ores of good produce that the reverberatory furnace and "Scotch-hearth" are to be preferred; but for working minerals of a low per-centage the blast furnace may generally be substituted with advantage; the slag-hearth from the amount of fuel consumed and loss experienced, is a somewhat expensive apparatus, and might in many cases be advantageously exchanged for the Castilian furnace.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—On Wednesday afternoon Professor Christmas, Professor of British Archaeology, delivered his eighth lecture at the offices of the society, Trafalgar-square, on the prominent characters in English history, from A.D. 1640 to 1660; the subject-matter on the occasion being "Milton—his Genius, Life, and Character." The lecturer will conclude his course of lectures on the 4th of May, with a dissertation upon "Cromwell."

#### THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF INVENTIONS.

THE PRIVATE VIEW of the Eleventh Annual Exhibition of Patented Inventions took place at the society's house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst. The function of these exhibitions is useful and commendable. Less pretentious than the quinquennial exhibition of novelties which have been held in Paris since the time of the Directory, these collections of the inventive fruit of the country mark the progress of the useful arts, and prove the development of practical mechanics. It has been pointed out also that this exhibition tends very much to do that for the Patent Laws which they could never have accomplished for themselves. The verbiage of a specification can never give the student such a clear idea of the peculiarities of an invention as the actual thing itself, or an accurate model of it; and one of these two will be found in the Exhibition of the Society of Arts for most of the leading patents of the year.

The machines, articles, and models exhibited this year are divided, as usual, into six classes:

1. Engineering, Mining, Railway Mechanism.
2. Machinery and Manufacturing Appliances.
3. Naval and Military Appliances.
4. Philosophical Apparatus.
5. Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
6. Building, Sanitary, and Domestic Appliances.

And to these two classes are added the receptacles of a vast number of matters which could find no home in any of these categories—Miscellaneous and Drawings. The total number of titles in the catalogue is 448.

We cannot, of course, pretend to notice at any length a tithe of the inventions here exhibited, and indeed, if the truth must be spoken, scarcely a tithe of them deserve any very detailed notice. All that we can do is to signalise those which appear to us most worthy of special remark.

Class I. contains seventy-two distinct items, the principal part of which belong to boilers and smoke apparatus, gauges, and improvements in the different parts of the steam engine. The unsolved problems of railway mechanism, such as the best form of rail, the best chair and sleeper, the best brake, best form of carriage, and the best signal, are eagerly sought after. Among the most notable matters in this class may be mentioned Messrs. Braby's Traction Engine (No. 38), described as "Patent Wheels and Gearing for Carriages propelled by Steam." The objection to many traction engines is the multitude of parts of which the rotating tramway is composed, and the liability to get out of repair. This objection Messrs. Braby endeavour to obviate by placing the driving wheel, the periphery of which is grooved, within a wheel of large diameter, on the inner face of which is a rail fitted to the groove on the driving wheel; the larger wheel thus becomes a permanent rotating tram and rail, without any loose parts to clog or get out of repair. Gearing is introduced to give different velocities in travelling, and a crank communicates with the connecting rod of the engine. No. 60 is Mr. Whittworth's arrangement for signalling the approach of trains to a station, and also in case of fogs rendering the signals invisible, enabling the driver to learn the proximity to danger.

In Class II. the first item is very important, it is (No. 73) "Patent Apparatus for producing at one operation Reverse Moulds for Casting Printing Surfaces;" The object is to produce double moulds for casting printing surfaces by one operation. Hitherto they have had to be drawn and cut separately; and to obtain any accuracy, therefore, has been a matter of difficulty. This is contrived by means of a perfectly level metal plate, with an overhanging bracket, carrying a vertical reciprocating slide, to which is attached a tool-holder, and a corresponding bracket underneath the plate, carrying a similar slide and tool-holder. There are arrangements for heating the tools by gas, and for moving them, so that the pattern is in effect burnt in by one operation, and each surface of the block become a perfect reverse and obverse. The motive power to the tools is obtained by a treadle, and the block is moved by the hand, according to the pattern to be produced. When the operation is concluded, the block is cut in half, and the obverse and reverse patterns are ready for use.

No. 74 is a rude Cotton Gin used by the Hindus, and called a "Churka." The committee of the Manchester Cotton-Supply Association has exhibited it, with a view of obtaining, if possible, a superior machine. Superior it must be, not only in point of efficiency, but of cost. All our beautiful and complex cotton gins can do more than this; but their cost places them quite out of the reach of the native Hindu workman. What use would it be to recommend the "Patent Tootbed-Roller Cotton Gin," of Peter and Charles Garnett, of Cleckheaton, Yorkshire? That is a very beautiful and perfect machine in its way, and when driven by steam or water power will do an immense quantity of work. So will the "Patent Cotton Saw Gin," of William Jamieson, of Ashton-under-Lyne (No. 76). These, however, cost as many pounds as the "Churka" costs pence, and if they did not, the Hindu has no steam-engine to work them with. The Cotton-Supply Association, in order to stimulate English mechanics into the invention of something capable of beating this primitive piece of machinery at all points, offers premiums of 20*l.*, 10*l.*, and 5*l.* for the best three gins invented.—No. 77 in this class is also a very interesting machine. The catalogue describes it as a "Patent Boudoir Sewing Machine," by Newton, Wilson, and Co. This machine is elegant enough (as its name implies) to form part of the furniture of a boudoir, and simple enough to be worked by its occupant. There are several improvements in it upon the old sewing-machine. There is a box or cover to protect the machine, which, when it closes, throws the mechanism out of gear, and prevents it from being spoiled. The work is executed with great neatness and precision, and as the treadle is worked with a multiplying movement, the speed is great. This machine may be made to turn

down, fold and hem at the same time, and to lay a stitch-binding on the edges of a garment.—No. 97, in the same class, is a Patent Regenerative Refrigerator, invented by C. W. Siemens. A freezing powder, consisting of crystallised chloride of calcium, is used, and, by an arrangement of the interior, the cold thus generated is enabled to freeze cylindrical vessels of water or other liquids, cool water for drinking purposes, and also bottles of wine or other beverages. The principle upon which this rests is not new, and the arrangement is far from being the most convenient, at any rate for family use, there being no convenience for cooling anything but bottles of drink. The original outlay is large; but some excuse is urged for this in the cheapness of the freezing material and the length of time it will last. To be frank, however, we do not think that this refrigerator is likely to make much way in a country where Wenham Lake Ice is popular and attainable.—No. 98 is Messrs. Peck, Frean, and Co.'s machine for making their excellent aerated bread—an improvement in the manufacture of the "staff of life" which every one should try. No. 100 is Mr. E. Stevens's excellent Bread-Making Machine. Under title 103, we find specimens of Bessemer's famous cast-steel, about which so much was said a while ago, and which was expected to do so much towards revolutionising the iron trade.

In the next class, "Naval and Military Appliances," we notice, among other valuable inventions, a model of a "wave screen," or protection for harbours, by E. K. Calver, R.N., Admiralty Surveyor. The principle of this screen has been described in a pamphlet reviewed in the CRITIC for July 24, 1858 (No. 420). No. 138 are models of the excellently contrived and convenient "Field and Hospital Tents," invented by Major Go-frey Rhodes, and already described in a paper which he read before the United Service Institution, and which was reported in the CRITIC for the 26th of March ult. (No. 455). The canvas of these tents is supported by radial ribs, composed of wood, bamboo, or other suitable flexible material. The base ends of these ribs are forced into the ground, passing through metal rings, secured at equal distances to a series of pieces of galvanised wire (which is an improvement on the endless circumscripting cord or ground rope); this galvanised wire is secured to the ground by tent-pegs. The upper extremities of these ribs are bent inwards, and then inserted within metal sockets (for the field tent, to the central wooden head-piece, only) attached to the central wooden headpiece and ridge pole. The improvements in the hospital tent are that the ridge pole is in one length, jointed at the centre, and secured (when used) by a sliding ferule or cylinder; the ground band is made of a series of galvanised wire lengths, having metal rings attached. Interior and exterior storm ropes are attached, being in direct communication with each other. Rifle loops are secured to the canvas of the tent, whereby two rifles can be supported (together with the accoutrements of two soldiers) at each rib of the tent. In this class also are several new propellers, life-boats, treasure-buoys, and a signal-buoy, by Mr. Oliver. This last has a globe of silvered glass, upon which the light strikes so as to render it visible when floating at several miles' distance. The inventor proposes that these buoys should be used in case of shipwreck, and they are made to contain the log-book, &c., and other papers of the ship, and would thus afford means of conveying information relative to many disasters at sea. The National Life-Boat Institution exhibits a model of its last new and most improved boat.

The first title in the class of "Philosophical Apparatus," is that of Professor Hughes's "Patent Roman-Type Printing Telegraph" (No. 156), already referred to in the notice of the *soirée* given by the President of the Royal Society (CRITIC, for April 16, p. 379). This is a beautiful piece of mechanism, and has the novel advantage of printing any letter with one wave of electricity. This gives great speed, and 2,500 words printed in Roman type may be obtained. The printing apparatus is detached from the train of wheels, and only brought into action by the electric wave, which depolarises the cores of a permanent magnet, allowing a spring attached to an armature, always resting on these cores, to rise, unlocking a detent by which the printing-press is for one revolution attached to the train, and the desired letter printed. Several other improvements in electric telegraphs and cables are exhibited. No. 182 is a very elegant and ingenious Drawing-room Stereoscope, by A. W. Bennet: it is deserving of notice. No. 198 is the Kaleidoscope Colour-Top, an ingenious philosophical toy, designed to show the effect of rapid motion upon the visual organs, and how colours become blended, and produce colours dissimilar from both of them. When we call this a toy, we do so in the sense that "philosophy in sport makes science in earnest."

We pass over the agricultural implements, and come to Class VI., "Building, Sanitary, and Domestic Appliances." Here, of course, is a multitude of gas improvements; generally speaking the most pernicious and annoying improvements possible. Mr. Hart's "Economising Gas Burner" (242) is, however, an admirable invention, as we by experience know.—Nos. 289 and 290 are very ingenious locks, patented and exhibited by Messrs. Hamilton and Nash. These locks, which are absolutely unpickable (so the inventors challenge Mr. Hobbs) have been already adopted at the Royal Mint—no mean compliment to their merits. The external arrangements are the very perfection of simplicity, for the key is only needed to *unlock*, and the locking is effected by the mere turning of a button. Internally it is not less simple, and is extremely ingenious. The key does not act upon the bolt, but a follower, moved by the button, disarranges the levers at the same time that it shoots the bolt. It is only when the bolt is shut that the key can be introduced, as it has to pass through a hole in the bolt, which is only opposite to the keyhole when the bolt is in that position. When the bolt is brought back the keyhole is entirely closed; so that nothing can be introduced into it for the purpose of picking it.

We have marked on our catalogue one or two ingenious little contrivances worthy of commendation. There is, for example (No. 304), a "Patent Carpet Sweeper," which sweeps the carpet without making a dust, conveying the rubbish into a receptacle. No. 358 is a "Patent Renewable Stocking," exhibited by H. Owen. The merit of this is that it is so manufactured that it will not unravel when a stitch is fractured. One advantage is that a piece may be hemmed in without darning.

#### SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

NEW PATENT COMPOSING MACHINE.—We have had an opportunity of inspecting the new patent type-composing machine, invented by Mr. Hattersley, of Manchester. It is by far the most perfect thing of the kind we have ever seen, and we believe the most perfect as yet accomplished. The types are arranged in rows upon a metal table divided into some eighty galleries by brass rules. Each gallery contains type of the same kind. At the back of each row of type is a slide which is acted upon by the pressure of an elastic cord, which is sufficient to force on the type as it may be required. At the end of the galleries is a row of plungers, which force the type singly down a certain channel, and which are set in motion by the same action which forces the type onwards. The motion is effected by a series of stops or keys, acting like the keys of a cornet, upon the ivory tops of which the characters to which they answer are expressed. The composing "stick" moves upon a slide, and is self-acting, moving under the feeding-tube (which delivers the type with the greatest exactness) at an



uniform rate, and when the line is completed, a bell strikes and gives warning to shift the gear and begin anew. The *modus operandi* is to play upon these keys as fast as you can; these act upon the elastic bands, which thrust the necessary type forward, and the plungers deliver them into the "stick." It is beautifully simple, and works with much apparent ease. A boy, with a little practice, may set five thousand in an hour—the extreme rate of working for practised typographers being two thousand. This is, of course, very attractive; and yet, after a careful examination of the machine, highly as we rate the mechanical ingenuity which it displays, we should require to see it undergo a long test of practical experience before we gave in an unqualified adhesion to its capabilities. In the first place, it strikes us as very likely to get out of order. The delicacy of its construction renders it liable to that, and it is evident that the elastic bands continually require renewal. The most serious difficulty, however, in this respect arises from the fouling of the machine by dirty type. Its working with clean type is perfect enough; but how would it be with type which had been well used? Our fear is that the smooth action would be considerably interfered with. Another circumstance to be noted is that the saving of labour would not, after all, be so great. Granted that the machine may be worked by boys or girls, yet it would require at least three to work it: one to play the keys, one to feed the table, and one to justify the composition—and the last would have to be an expert compositor. Putting all these considerations together, we are not yet prepared to say that any very great revolution in the printing trade is as yet likely to be anticipated from the new patent type-composing machine.

**CRACKED COINS.**—The *Mechanics' Magazine* gives an interesting account of how coins come to be cracked in the ring—a phenomenon which has caused many a good sovereign to be mistaken for a bad one. It has fallen to the lot of almost every person to have had a coin which was hollow, or cracked on the edge. The prevailing belief is that all coins are manufactured in halves, and that through defective workmanship, or wear and tear, some of them in time show symptoms of weakness, and become "cracked." Another supposition is that gamblers have been unsuccessfully endeavouring to separate heads and tails for the purpose of forming cheating coins. This has indeed been performed; but neither of these theories as to cracked coins is the correct one. All coins are made from cast bars of metal. There are sizes for these bars, proportioned to the character of the coins to be produced. That for sovereigns is about 26 inches long by about 1½ inches square. The bars are cast in vertical moulds of iron, fitted together in halves for the purpose of releasing the bars. On filling the moulds from the crucibles, in cooling there will be a subsidence in the centre of the upper end of the bar. Contact with the iron chills the outside, and the gold is depressed in the centre. The lower end will be perfectly square as the bottom of the mould is, but the upper must be as we describe it. In this form the bar is taken to the rolling mills. Here it is laminated between chilled rollers until reduced to nearly the required thickness for having blank sovereigns punched out of it. It will be observed that the hollow or upper end has been compressed to the riband-like thinness as well as the square or lower ends, and it now exhibits, if closely examined, a crack on its edge. This is considered a waste end, and a portion of it is cut off by a pair of shears, and returned to the melting pot. Sometimes, however, enough is not cut to remove the entire defect, and it passes thus to the cutting-press room. Here the ribands are perforated from end to end by punches of the size of the sovereign, and if the hollowness has not been entirely removed by the shears, we shall have some cracked sovereign blanks mingled with those that are perfect. Ringing boys are now employed to test the whole by dashing them upon discs of polished iron. The sound pieces are musical, and it is for the boys to put aside the defaulters. Boys are fallible, however, and they allow "dumb" pieces to escape occasionally. These pass on to be stamped on both sides and milled on the edge at a single blow, and that is how a cracked sovereign gets into the world.

**SUPERHEATED STEAM.**—An important experiment in steam machinery was on Thursday the 21st inst., tried on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship the *Valetta*. The improvement may be described as consisting of an apparatus for working marine engines by means of superheated steam; but it is not too much to say that in the success or failure are involved results so important as to affect materially all ocean-going steamers—and, indeed, steam machinery of all kinds; for to be able to work machinery with superheated steam means to command increased power with 30 per cent. reduction of fuel. This has been a problem of some standing with the experimentalists in steam machinery; and it has been reserved, we believe, for Mr. Penn, the inventor of the improvement now under notice, to solve it. The value of the improvement on the score of economy may be best illustrated by the fact that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's bill for coal annually amounts to 700,000*l.*, and that by working with superheated steam it is almost certain that, without any detriment to the machinery, from 28 to 30 per cent. of this can be saved. Mr. Penn's method is to place in the smoke-box of the boiler, through which the hot air from the furnace first passes, as large a number of small pipes as is consistent with allowing a free draught from the furnaces. Through these all the steam from the boilers passes in its way to the cylinders. By this plan an immense heating surface in the pipes is secured; the steam is in a subdivided form, so as to be readily acted on, and the waste heat from the furnace is utilised at the point where its intensity is greatest, and where the greatest conveniences exist for applying the apparatus. By the means of three ordinary stop-valves the whole contrivance can be shut in or off from the engines at pleasure. In ordinary engines steam leaves the boilers at about 250 deg., but declines from this temperature in its way to the engines to 230 deg., undergoing from condensation a still greater and more serious diminution of heat in the cylinders. From these causes, and also from the immense quantity of waste heat which escapes through the smoke-box and up the funnels, there has always been a theoretical loss of steam power amounting to 40 per cent. as compared with the coal consumed. It is this loss of power and waste of heat which this superheating process is intended to prevent, and which will, of course, allow a reduction of from 28 to 30 per cent. on the fuel now consumed. By the superheating process the steam is raised in passing along the pipes in the smoke-box (where the heat is about 650 deg.) from a temperature of 250 deg. to 350 deg., and so enters the cylinders at 100 deg. in excess of the temperature due to its pressure. This extra heat is, of course, rapidly communicated to the metals, and prevents the condensation in the cylinders or other parts of the engines, which would otherwise, of course, take place. Singularly enough, a smaller amount of cold water is required to condense the steam at this high temperature of 350 deg. than when at the ordinary heat of common steam. The trial trip of the *Valetta* on Thursday was most satisfactory, not only as regards the engines, but still more so as to the application for the superheating process. At the measured mile at the Lower Hope, near the Nore, the result of repeated runs gave an average speed of nearly 14½ knots per hour, thus realising with engines of 260 horse-power, and a small consumption of fuel, the same rate of speed as had been gained with her previous engines of 400 horse-power, and a consumption of 75 tons of coal per day. There seems, however, every reason to believe that an average of 14 knots an hour can be obtained with a consumption of only from 24 to 26 tons per diem.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday, May 2.—Royal Institution, 2. Annual Meeting.—London Institution, 7. Mr. John Ellis, "On Chamber, Orchestral, and Ballet Music."—Entomological, 8.—British Architects, 8. Anniversary.  
Tuesday, 3.—Royal Institution, 3. Prof. John Morris, "On Geological Science."—Civil Engineers, 8.—Pathological, 8.—Photographic, 8.  
Wednesday, 4.—Society of Arts, 8. Mr. Leonard Wray, "On Timber for Ship-building."—Geological, 8. 1. Dr. Falconer, "On the Ooliferous *Grotto di Maccagnone*, near Palermo." 2. Prof. Buckman, "On some fossil Saurian Eggs in the Great Oolite of Cirencester." 3. Baron A. de Zigno, "On the Jurassic Flora." 4. Prof. Phillips, "On some Sections south of Oxford."  
Thursday, 5.—Royal Institution, 3. Mr. Austen H. Layard, "On the Seven Periods of Art." Royal Society Club, 8.—London Institution, 7. Mr. J. W. Hastings, "On Commercial Law, in connection with the Travers Testimonial Fund."—Antiquaries, 8.—Linnæan, 8. 1. Dr. Hicks, "On Certain Organs in the Wings of Insects." 2. Dr. Seemann, "On the genera *Camellia* and *Thea*."—Chemical, 8. 2. Mr. S. C. Wood, "On Bases produced by Nitrous substitution." 2. Mr. Blockey, "On the Manufacture of Sulphate of Copper."—Artists and Amateurs, 8.—Royal, 84.  
Friday, 6.—Archæological Association, 4.—Royal Institution, 8. Dr. Druiitt, "On Houses in Relation to Health."  
Saturday, 7.—Royal Institution, 3. Mr. J. P. Lacaita, "On Modern Italian Literature."—Royal Botanic, 84.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

**SALE OF ANTIQUITIES.**—On Monday next, May 9, Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson advertise a collection of antiquities or works of mediæval art, principally formed by W. Eagle, Esq., of Lakenheath Hall, Suffolk, and comprising some noticeable objects. A khyton in the form of a female head of fine Greek work, has still the original paint upon it undamaged. The Etruscan and Roman bronzes, though not works of high art, are generally good. One bronze vase is of rare form, and has a cover curiously formed of the head and bust of a female. A portion of a Roman standard found in France, a Greek sword, and Celtic dagger are worthy of notice; as is also the Greek and Roman glass; among it is a very fine and large lead of three colours, red, white, and blue, forming a zigzag pattern by cutting the edges into facets in the manner of old Egyptian glass. The "extraordinary and unique glass ring filled with liquid," is evidently the rim of a funeral vase; how the liquid got there is an unexplained mystery. Among the ivories is the lower part of a Consular diptych of the period of Constantine, with figures filling vases from wine vessels on their shoulders. There is also a very curious shepherd's pipe in ivory; the upper portion a restoration, but the lower half genuine and remarkable for the fluted pattern all over it, as seen in later Roman sculpture. There are some fine gems and intaglios, but the Hertz collection so recently sold has bewildered us with its quantity and quality. The ornaments and rings of the Roman era are good; but the most interesting lots in the sale are the Saxon gold ornaments; none finer have been offered to public competition. The gold fibula (lot 155) is four inches in length; its general structure like that of the Roman fibula, but richly inlaid all over with garnets and coloured enamel, the upper part forming a crescent from which bell-shaped ornaments arise. We should not be surprised at its fetching a large sum, say from 30*l.* to 50*l.* There is also the well-known Saxon cross, found at Lakenheath, near Brandon, Suffolk, in 1850, and which was engraved in the 8th vol. of the *Proceedings of the British Archæological Association*; it is remarkable for containing in its centre a gold coin of Heraclius, and his son Heraclius Constantine, in accordance with the custom of the early Saxons, who frequently incorporated Roman coins in their works. There is also a fine ring of the same period set with garnets and emeralds. Among the cinque-cento objects the most remarkable is a pax of Italian workmanship with scriptural stories in niello, some good powder-flasks and sword-hilts, richly chased, and the lid of a box by Dymlinger, representing a bacchanalian scene, which fully bears out the reputation of the artist whose "Court of Aurengzebe," at Dresden, calls forth general admiration from visitors to the *Kunstkammer* there.

**THE NEW VENUS.**—The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post*, giving an account of the new statue of Venus (a description of which will be found elsewhere), says that it is not known who will be the purchaser of this treasure. The Duc de Grammont is as yet the highest bidder, having offered 15,000 scudi for it (3,300*l.*); but the Papal Government has, of course, the previous right of purchase or refusal.

**BUCKS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—A committee meeting was held on Wednesday last, Archdeacon Bickersteth in the chair. Several new members were proposed, and the quarterly meeting was fixed for Monday the 16th of May, at seven o'clock p.m. Papers will be read by J. Y. Akerman, Esq., on Ancient British Coins; by Admiral Smyth, on the remains recently discovered in Walton, Aylesbury, and also on the Foundations (supposed to be Roman) lately brought to light by J. Stone, Esq., of Terrick House. Some silver Roman coins and pieces of Roman pottery, a part of those lately discovered at Weston Underwood, were presented by Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.; also a catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities at Hartwell House, by Dr. Lee; and a book on Ancient Capital Punishments, from J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

**DISCOVERY OF URNS, COINS, AND SKELETONS, AT MALMBURY RINGS.**—The *Dorset County Chronicle* states that there have been discovered at Malmbury Rings, during the excavations required for building the constabulary barracks, twenty-five skeletons. They appear all to have been laid horizontally in the chalk bed at about three feet under the surface, and although in some instances the heads are found pointing different ways—all extending in the direction from east to west. One skull remained remarkably perfect, the teeth and jaw-bone quite sound. Near the remains were found two very minute Roman coins (*oboli*) the one flattened and obliterated, but the other with the well-known head of Constantine for its obverse, and on the reverse the two usual draped sacrificial figures. Near the public road, and quite apart from the human remains was found a Poole token, of similar small size, bearing on its obverse the arms of Poole, with a legend of the style and initials of the Mayor, and the word Port thus: "MAIOR [initials] PORT," and on the obverse, "— AND COUNTY OF POOLE;" in the centre the date "1567." From ten to twelve more funeral urns have likewise been discovered, for the most part in a fragmentary condition; one or two, however, nearly entire; and, indeed, three have been exhibited to us as nearly as possible in a state of completion, showing all the different shapes indicated by the fragments found.

## LITERARY NEWS.

**MR. BERESFORD HOPE** has retired from the contest for representing the University of Cambridge, leaving the field open to Mr. Selwyn. He states in his manifesto, that to avoid the inconvenience and expense of election, he and his opponent had submitted their promise-books to the arbitration of Mr. Walpole, and that the result has been that Mr. Walpole has advised him not to proceed to the poll.

A German translation of "The Physiology of Common Life," by G. H. Lewes (Blackwood) is announced. The translation will be executed by Professor Victor Carus, and published by the firm of Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

The Rev. George Gilliland delivered a sermon on Sunday night, in St. Vincent-street U. P. Church, on behalf of the funds of the West Coast Mission.

The church was crowded, and Mr. Gillfillan took his text from Rev. vii. 13. On Monday evening Mr. Gillfillan delivered a lecture on "The General Characteristics of the Age," in aid of the same object.

Messrs. Griffin and Co., of Glasgow, are about to assume a position in the Row commensurate with the extent of their business in this country, but in premises not nearly so large as their house in Glasgow. They have taken Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Ave Maria-lane, now occupied by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and formerly by Westley and Davies, and Scatcherd and Letterman and the late Mr. Hughes.

The Bookseller, recording important movements in the publishing trade, announces that the commodious premises recently erected in Stationers' Hall-court will be occupied by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., shortly after Midsummer. So much counter-room and so many facilities for transacting business will be provided, that some consternation is being experienced in the Row lest this large firm, with their enormous stock, should monopolise all the London trade.

Among the candidates for the vacant judgeship of the City Sheriffs' Court is Mr. Thomas Campbell Foster, a member of the Bar, and better known as the *Times* Irish Commissioner. The *Times*, lending a helping hand to an old adherent, says: "Mr. Foster's claims are based upon a large and increasing practice during the last thirteen years, not only in London, but upon the Northern Circuit and at the West Riding Sessions. As a legal author he is known by his 'Review of the Law relating to Marriages within the Prohibited Degrees of Affinity,' and by a 'Treatise on the Writ of Scire Facias.' He is also the joint editor of 'Foster and Finlason's Nisi Prius Reports of Cases from all the Circuits.' To the general public Mr. Foster is best known by the able and interesting letters 'Upon the Condition of the People of Ireland,' which, as Special Commissioner for the *Times*, he contributed in 1845 to the pages of this journal." [On the fair principle of *num cuique*, it should be known that those parts of the said "able and interesting letters" which attracted most attention at the time—notably, the clever description of the condition of the tenantry at Derrynane, which so completely turned the tables upon Daniel O'Connell—are well known to have been written by William Russell, the now world-famous *Times* correspondent, but then comparatively unknown. Mr. Russell was appointed by the *Times* to assist Mr. Foster, and it was the part which he performed in the business that originated his success upon the press. The assistance which he rendered upon the occasion was considerable, being to Mr. Foster nothing less than the gift of a reputation.]

On Wednesday last the proprietors of *Bell's Life in London* moved in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Stuart for an injunction to restrain certain parties from publishing a paper called the *Penny Bell's Life in London*, or any paper under a title of which the words "Bell's Life" formed part. The question is one of great importance to the proprietors of newspapers. After the matter had been fully gone into, the statements on either side being supported by affidavits, the Vice-Chancellor said that this was an application in support of the right to property. He was induced to say thus much, because certain passages had been cited from decisions of learned judges, in order to show that unless some fraud was proved this court would not interfere by injunction. This was not the law of the court. In "Fox v. Milligan," where the act complained of was done in ignorance of the plaintiffs, Lord Cottenham granted an injunction. With regard to the present case he could not say he felt any difficulty. The plaintiffs for years had published a sporting paper under the title of *Bell's Life in London*. If it was clear, and this was not disputed, that the defendants could not publish a paper called *Bell's Life*, it seemed to follow that they could not publish a *Penny Bell's Life*, which was nothing more than a *Bell's Life* for a penny. It was said that there was no evidence to show that any mistake had been made by the purchasers, but there was evidence that one person had made such mistake (the publication was only a recent one), and there was the evidence of the defendant (Maddick) himself, in the eighth paragraph of his affidavit, that he had "given such directions to prevent mistake." Why did he give such directions, and how did that one mistake occur? Because of the words "Bell's Life." The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to an injunction to restrain the defendants from publishing any paper under the name and style of the *Penny Bell's Life*, and from using the words "Bell's Life" as the title of a newspaper.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says: Émile de Girardin is coming out with a "Letter to Benjamin Disraeli on Universal Suffrage," recommending that contrivance to his brother-theorist.

A New York paper gives an amusing and graphic account of a "trade sale," as managed on the other side of the Atlantic, and as conducted by Messrs. George Leavitt and Co.: "A buzz of voices sounds over the room, and presently the massive figure of the square-headed auctioneer looms up into place. The auctioneer makes his bow, and, being popular with his audience, is greeted with a cordial welcome. For a minute he seems to be counting the hairs of his beard, and wishing they were on his head, which is slightly bald, and reminds one of a billiard-ball. Then he glances his keen eye over his catalogue, and a precise-looking man, in the nicest-cut clothes, the straightest dickey, the evenest-trimmed whiskers, and a countenance as calm as a May morning, takes his place at his side, and commences to arrange a long string of books in order for sale. The precise-looking man is a Bostonian. Several rugged-looking gentlemen now light cigars, and the smoke begins to curl upwards and diffuse itself in the air, much to the annoyance of several very respectable and highly polished gentlemen in bright new hats and gold spectacles. Several anxious gentlemen inquire what the auctioneer is waiting for. Auctioneer says, the big buyers 'll be in soon. As he concludes this sentence, Evans, of the great book-devouring house of Evans and Co., enters, and his presence is the signal, so it would seem, to commence the sale. The precise man, his appearance reminding you of the placid quality of his Boston-made books, passes the first copy on his invoice. The voice of the nimble-tongued auctioneer now rises in unmusical accents above the din of voices below. Then he makes a fierce onslaught on our mother-tongue, which he continues regardless of the rules laid down by one Murray. Bids he shrugs his shoulders at, and declares not what they should be, though they range higher than anybody present expected, are fired in from all sides. 'Look a ere, gentlemen,' he says, 'ye'll only git 20 copies a this 'ere book. 'Taint 'alf wot it ought to bring.' And he shakes his head, and looks askance at Evans, who tells him he will take a thousand at 40 cents a copy. 'Can't 'av 'em,' says the auctioneer, curtly. 'Think Phillips, Sampson steal ther books?' Then he twists various queer sentences into odd shapes, makes a flourish with his hammer, and calls out—'Who has 'em, gentlemen?' Then he re-echoes numerous calls, two to Steal and Sweat; two to Nashville; two to Tennessee; two to Ohio; two to John E.; two to Bragg and Switch; two to Puffer and Pinch, and Evans takes the balance. No matter what the balance is, the great devouring house of Evans and Company seem ever ready to take it, especially if the authors have a standard name, and a good publisher. The cry of 'balance to Evans' is become so familiar to the auctioneer, that he frequently finds himself using it without authority. In this way the sales continue from day to day, until a closely printed catalogue of 418 decimo pages are exhausted. Business has run merrily on, the auctioneer is up to time (everything is done by time here), and the hour

of one has arrived. There is a sudden pause, a man approaches and distributes 'dinner-tickets,' and gentlemen are invited up stairs into the great banquetting-hall of the bookselling house of George A. Leavitt and Company, which of itself is so magnificent as to require the pen of a Balzac to do it justice. The company file up into the banquetting-hall in pairs, and the great doors are swung open, and three long tables, reaching the whole length of the room, set out with exquisite taste, and so decorated with flowers, fresh plucked, and so dewy, open to the beholder's astonished gaze. The tables, you must know, are set out with the rarest delicacies of the season. There are oysters in every variety, fish of the rarest; iris-ribbed beef that challenged one's appetite; mutton equal to your boasted South-down, roasted, boiled, and haricot; chickens you would wager had been raised for the especial digestion of Messrs. George A. Leavitt and Company's guests. And there was boned turkeys, and turkeys boiled, and turkeys roasted. As for beef à-la-mode, and à-la-mode beef, it stood in pyramids all over the table, and was declared by Ticknor, of Boston, and Blanchard, of Philadelphia, both firm friends of international copyright, and of course good judges of beef à-la-mode, to be the finest that they had ever tasted. And there were salads that could not have been beaten by Howard in the days of the Irving. There were also sweetmeats, in various styles, and so exquisitely served. There, arranged along spacious side tables, were aldermanic plum-puddings, rice puddings, and puddings of various kinds, decorated with great skill, and interspersed with fruit of the rarest and richest kind. The very sight was enough to have sent our whole board of aldermen into a state of delirium. Great punchbowls, brim-full of delicious punch, ranged along the tables, and for which the guests seemed to have an extraordinary taste, for no sooner had they taken seats, which they did with great order and regularity, than they set to bombarding them like heroes who had gained many a victory over such vessels. It was also whispered that a little old Bourbon might be had by giving the sign to one of the extremely trim waiters, all of whom, it may be well to mention, were in black dress-coats and white neckcloths, and but for the rosettes of flowers in their breasts, might have been mistaken for clergymen in reduced circumstances. Not a man but declared the punch delicious. As for the champagne, it was 'green seal,' and so abundant that it might have been said to flow, and to make the very guests merry. And so particular were the hosts to sustain their reputation for taste, that their punch glasses were decorated with gilt, their champagne glasses of the finest cut glass; and no man had to sip his hock from a glass that was not green. On this sumptuous fare did the bookselling house we have before named entertain their guests. They also gave them cigars, and did many other kindnesses for them, and on the whole they were as orderly, though perhaps not as honest a congregation of booksellers as could be found in any land. At two o'clock the guests, having been made happy with the good cheer, armed themselves with cigars, and repaired to the sales-room, which soon became dark with smoke, and the sale continues until six, when the ceremony of 'supper' has to be gone through, all at the expense of the hosts, who keep open house during the week. Of the supper, it will not be necessary to speak in detail. It is enough to say that it was good, and served with all the delicacy art and taste could bestow upon it. What we particularly admired was the exquisitely fine quality of the cutlery, which was of Sheffield manufacture, the handles being of pearl and the blades of pure silver. The china, too, was of exquisite pattern, blue and gold, in delicate tracing. It was indeed said that so much did the guests admire the pattern of the china, that various pieces were said to be missing every day." [It needed but the last sentence to put a finishing touch to the picture. As for the exhilarating description of the banquet we can only say with Dirk Hatteraick, "Success to smuggling."]

## OBITUARY.

GLOVER, FERDINAND. This promising young vocalist died suddenly on Saturday at Hull, where he had been performing with the Pyne-Harrison Opera Company. He was the eldest son of Professor Glover, of Dublin. He studied for some years in Italy, principally at Naples, where he distinguished himself somewhat as a performer and a composer. On making his *début* in London nearly three years since, he achieved a decided success. Mr. Glover's voice was baritone.

KNOX, ROBERT, died on the 6th of March, at his residence, Cape Town. Mr. Knox was for twelve years editor of the *Morning Herald*, and left that post only when the property was transferred to its present holders. He was appointed by Lord Malmesbury only a few months ago, registrar of the mixed commission at the Cape of Good Hope, and he had been in the colony but a few months. Mr. Knox was born in Ireland about 1808. He was for many years employed upon the Irish press, but afterwards came up to London.

TURNER, REV. WILLIAM, died at Newcastle on Sunday last, in the 98th year of his age. The *Newcastle Chronicle* says: "It is our duty to announce the decease of one of the most generous, indefatigable, and intelligent ministers that ever officiated in the pulpit of a nonconformist congregation—the Rev. William Turner. Mr. Turner was born in Walsford, in 1762. He commenced his ministerial career in Newcastle in 1782, while yet only in his twentieth year, and performed the duties of pastor to the Unitarian Church for 59 years. Mr. Turner devoted all his leisure to the intellectual and moral advancement of his fellow-townsmen, and his labours were signally successful. He established the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Literary, Scientific, or Mechanics' Institution. He witnessed in full operation the Infirmary, which he had laboured to found. He was the great means of establishing many other institutions of minor importance, though of much usefulness. The infirmities of old age alone compelled him to relinquish his endeavours to improve his fellow-men. He retired from active life in the year 1841, at the advanced age of 79."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg again to call the attention of our correspondents to our oft-repeated statement that we cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All those, therefore, who favour us with their MSS. must keep copies of them.

## BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Ames's (L.) Welsh Valley, a Tale, fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.  
Armstrong's Manual of Etymology for Junior Classes, 12mo. 6d. sewed.  
Becher's (H. W.) Life Thoughts, cheap edition, complete in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. 2s. cloth.  
Beverly Priory, with Rescues from Lucknow, a Tale, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.  
Bohn's Cheap Series: Boswell's Life of Johnson, Vol. V. fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.  
Bohn's Illustrated Library: Butler's Hudibras, with Notes, edit. by Bohn, post 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Bohn's Philological Library: Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, Part. IV. 3s. 6d. cloth.  
Bohn's School and College Series: New Testament in Greek, post 8vo. cl.; with Lexicon, 5s.  
Bride Elect (The), by the Author of "The Jilt," foolscap 8vo. 2s. boards.  
Bushby's (H. J.) Manual of the Practice of Elections, 2nd edit, 12mo. 6s. cloth.  
Charlesworth's (M. L.) Sunday Afternoons in the Nursery, 3rd edit. sq. 5s. cloth.  
Canada and the Western States of America, Illustrated, 8vo. 4s. sewed.  
Compton's (Rev. J.) Musical Companion to "Lancashire Sunday-school Songs," new ed. 1s.  
Craig (W.) Influence of Electric Tension as the Cause of Epidemic, &c., Diseases, 8vo. 10s. cl.  
Dickens's Works, Library Edition, Pictures from Italy and American Notes, post 8vo. 6s. cl.  
De Wezele's (Count) Dissolving Views, crown 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.  
Dixon's (J.) Guide to the Study of Diseases of the Eye, 2nd edition, post 8vo. 9s. cloth.  
Ellis's (Mrs.) Mothers of Great Men, with two portraits, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.  
Fonblanque's (A.) Man of Fortune, a Story of the Present Day, crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.  
Frazier's (Col. Sir A. S.) Letters—Peninsula and Waterloo Campaigns, ed. by Sabine, 8vo. 18s.



Green's (H.) Knutsford, its Traditions and History, crown 8vo. 3s. cloth  
 Hamilton's (J.) Brief History of the Soul, 8th edition, foolscap 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth  
 Harmony (The) of the Gospels Displayed, by E. Douglas, 2 vols. post 8vo. 3s. cloth  
 Home (The) Story-book, illustrated, 12mo. 3s. cloth  
 Hudson's (J. C.) Plain Directions for Making Wills, new edition, 12mo. 2s. 6d. boards  
 Hymns of the Church Militant, 2nd edition, foolscap, 8vo. 6s. cloth  
 Jaeger's (B.) Life of North American Insects, with illustrations, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth  
 Johnston's New Map of Italy, with Index, 8s. in case  
 Kavanagh's (J.) Nathalie, a Tale, new edition, crown 8vo. 3s. cloth  
 Kurtz's History of the Old Covenant, trans. from the German, Vols. I. & II. 8vo. 10s. 6d. each, cl.  
 Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, edited by Charles Knight, new edition, foolscap 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Lester's (H.) Principles of Reform, and Representation of the People, 8vo. 1s. sewed  
 Montgomery's (Rev. G.) Letter on the Oath of Abjuration, 8vo. 1s. sewed

## THE SCOTCH TWEED AND ANGOLA

At 47s., 50s., 55s., 60s., and 65s., made to order from materials, all wool, and thoroughly shrunken, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., a better value than can be obtained at any other house in the Kingdom. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

## FOR FASHIONS IN PETTICOATS LADIES SHOULD

### W.M. CARTER'S WHOLESALE and RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Ladies' French Muslin Lace and Steel Japon, 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.  
 Ladies' Crinoline Watch-spring Petticoats, 4s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.  
 Ladies' Quilted Lustre and Satin Petticoats, 6s. 9d. to 25s.  
 W.M. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's, London.

## LADIES, why give such High Prices for your STAY BODICES when you can obtain a single Pair at the Wholesale Prices direct from the Manufactory, and the choice of fifty different sorts at the undermentioned prices?

Patent Front-fastening Corset Bodices, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.  
 Paris Wove Stays, any size required, 3s. 11d. to 14s. 6d.  
 Ladies' Family and Nursery Stays, 8s. 6d. to 21s.  
 The Self-adjusting Victoria Royal Stay, 10s. 6d. to 25s.  
 Engravings of the above and Trade Lists free.

W.M. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's, Manufactory, 7, Newington-causeway, London.

## LAWRENCE HYAM and the SPRING SEASON of 1859.—The style and make of attire for gentlemen, children, boys and elder youths, are made objects of particular study by the proprietor, who has now introduced a Spring stock, which for extent, variety, beauty, and general excellence, was never equalled. The plain and fancy fabrics, from which the suits and garments are manufactured, are all selected from the best textural productions in every variety of pattern.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S CLOTHING for BOYS and YOUTHS.—All ages of the youth are adequately provided for in L. HYAM'S varied and magnificent stock of juvenile and youth's attire, designed and made by the artists of talent, taste, and experience, specially engaged on this description of dress. Parents and guardians should make inspection of the becoming and beautiful dresses, suits, and single garments now on view. The prices of school suits vary from half-a-guinea to 21s.; and for full-dress suits from 1l. to 95s.; trousers and vests of like pattern, conjunctively, for half-a-guinea to a guinea.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SPECIFIC NOTICE.—The Proprietor would emphatically notify that he is in no way connected with any other house in London. The only establishments at which L. HYAM'S good, fashionable, economical, and widely celebrated attire can be procured are the following:—  
 CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.  
 WEST-END BRANCH, 189 and 190 (corner of Francis-street), Tottenham-court-road, W.

## WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c. &c.—WOTHERSPOON and Co. Glasgow and London.

## THE CRYSTAL CIGARETTE.—By her

Majesty's Royal Letters Patent—Latakia, Havannah, Turkey. Retail of all Tobacconists, and Wholesale of the Patentees, G. and S. GOODES, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar Manufacturers, 12, Princes-street, Spitalfields, N. E.

## DR. S. ORTELSBERGER, Surgeon

Chiropractor, of Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, &c.  
 New method of operating on corns, by extracting the roots without pain or possibility of their return. He cures bunions, and operates on deformed toe-nails. Success warranted.—Dr. Ortelberger may be consulted daily, 72, Piccadilly, London, from 11 till 5; or attends patients at their own residence.

AS a Medicine long highly esteemed for its curative powers in cases of Indigestion, Sick Headache, Nervousness, and affections of the Liver and Bowels, COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS cannot be too strongly recommended, having stood the test of public opinion for upwards of half a century.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, 18, New Oxford-street, and may be had of all medicine vendors, in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

## DO YOU WANT LUXURANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.?—If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S CRINITURIA, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Mustachios, &c., in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in baldness from whatever cause, prevent its falling off, strengthen Weak Hair, and effectually check Greyness in all its stages. If used in the nursery, it will avert baldness in after life. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s., or will be sent, post-free, on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Coupele, 63, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London.—Testimonials.—"I have ordered its use in hundreds of cases with success." Dr. Walsh.—"I have sold it for eleven years, and have never heard a complaint of it." Mr. Jones.—"My hair is quite restored." E. James, Esq.—"After nine years' baldness, its effects are miraculous." W. Mahon.

## THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN

INVALIDS, and OTHERS.—ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making Superior Barley Water in Fifteen Minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged. It is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for Infants and Children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and Co., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 3s., and 10s. each.

M'Gilchrist's (J., M.D.) The Mutineers, a Poem, crown 8vo. 5s. cloth  
 Map of Italy, and Northern Italy, 1s. each in case  
 Parlor Library: Dumas's Taking the Bastille, or Six Years Later, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
 Platt's (W.) Betty Westminster, or the Worship of Wealth, 5 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. boards  
 Keever's (Rev. J. W.) Titles of Jehovah, 2nd edition, foolscap 8vo. 5s. cloth  
 Robinson's (Rev. T.) Evangelists and the Mishna, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth  
 Rogers's Law and Practice of Elections, &c. by Rogers and Wolferstan, 9th ed. 12mo. 30s. cl.  
 Schmitz's (Dr. L.) History of the Middle Ages (in 2 vols.), Vol. I. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth  
 Three (The) Waking, with Hymns and Songs, foolscap 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth  
 T. Babies (The), a Tale of Every Day Life, by a Mother, foolscap 8vo. 6d. sewed  
 Victory (The) of Peace, a Sermon for the Day of National Thanksgiving, May, 1, 1859, 8vo. 1s.  
 Village Belles, by the Author of "Mary Powell," new edition, revised, foolscap 8vo. 5s. cloth  
 Who was Sold at the Bubbleton Election? by Author of "The Public School Matches," 12mo. 1s.

## NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Cause and

Cure. A new Medical Guide, written by a Physician, for the Self-cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., free by post, to any address, on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.  
 Address H. SMITH, Esq., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

## KEATING'S PALE NEWFORDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half pints, 1s. 6d., pints 2s. 6d., quarts 4s. 6d., and five-pint bottles 10s. 6d., Imperial measure. 79, Fenchurch-street, London.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

APPEARANCE.—By the first sight are most things judged, and partially or prejudice for the object is formed at once. In the human body diseases always pitiable; but some cutaneous diseases are almost repulsive. Whatever their nature, duration, or intractability, they are invariably cured by the conjoint use of Holloway's purifying remedies—which, acting on the blood, reach the most distant vessels in the body, thoroughly cleanse them, displacing all disease, and restoring softness and elasticity to the skin and a perfectly clear and healthy complexion. These inestimable ointments are the safest and best preparations extant for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the skin. They are at all times perfectly harmless, and their purifying effects are always permanent.

## NERVOUSNESS, EPILEPSY, MIND and

HEAD COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, &c., their Causes and Cure.—AN ESSAY; the result of a long and extended practice in the treatment of nervous maladies, head affections, indigestion, relaxation, debility, &c., and intended as a source of easy reference for the non-professional reader. By A. PHYSICIAN. Few diseases are more prevalent, less understood, and consequently more erroneously treated, than the above, to which thousands of invalids, whose prolonged sufferings have been an enigma to their friends, trace their position; while in most cases the immediate cause of those complaints remains unknown to them, and any treatment, in the absence of this knowledge, becomes more or less fruitless. Where ordinary resources prove abortive, the use of the microscope is not unfrequently attended with the happiest results, the long-concealed cause of much misery being thereby brought to light, and a correct and generally successful mode of treatment at once indicated. The object of this work is to clear up some matters of vital importance that have hitherto remained obscure, and to point out to the nervous and hypochondriacal invalid the means by which he may arrive at a state of health to which, in all probability, he has long been a stranger. The above will be sent post free on receipt of 12 postage stamps, by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 4, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

## A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. HOWARD,

Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the original by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.—Decayed Teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.  
 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

## TEETH.—No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street,

Grosvenor-square (removed from 61).—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Newly-invented Application of Chemically Prepared India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, sole inventor and patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected and wholly unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared india-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly prevented against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

## TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.—

33, Ludgate-hill and 110, Regent-street, are the Dental Establishments of Messrs. GABRIEL, the Old-Established Dentists, Patentees of the system for insuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans. In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided. It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer. It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted. The best materials are used, and Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession. Consultation gratis. Established 1894. And at 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope. THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers. PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtained through any Chemist in town or country.—Direct 20 stamps.—Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments." Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

## ROYAL INSTITUTE of ANATOMY

and SCIENCE, 399, OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre.—This splendid Institution is now complete, and Open daily, for Gentlemen only, from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by scientific apparatus, and the most superb collection of anatomical specimens and models in the world; also extraordinary natural wonders and curiosities. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue free.  
 "A really splendid collection."

## DR. MARSTON on NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Cause and Consequences. Illustrated by

cases, and showing the means of cure. Issued GRATIS by the Anatomical and Pathological Society of Great Britain, for the benefit of those who feel interested in the subject treated of.—Inclose two stamps to prepay postage, and address "SECRETARY," Anatomical Museum, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.  
 Dr. MARSTON'S LECTURES on MARRIAGE, its Duties, &c. Post free for two stamps.

## GALVANIC INSTITUTE, 31, Strand.

Entrance in Villiers-street.—These rooms have been opened, under the superintendence of rectified qualified medical men, for the legitimate application of Galvanism in the treatment of nervous diseases, paralysis, rheumatism, asthma, indigestion, &c. Hours of attendance, 12 to 5 (Sundays excepted).  
 Second Edition of Smellie's Work on Electro-Galvanism, price 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 8d.  
 Ordinary Medical Attendant, Mr. J. SMELLIE, Surgeon.

## GALVANISM.—Mr. Wm. H. HALSE,

the Medical Galvanist, of No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, solicits invalids to send to him for his Pamphlet, "Medical Galvanism," which will be forwarded post free on receipt of two postage-stamps. The beneficial effects of Galvanism in cases of Paralysis, Loss of Muscular Power in any part, Asthma, Indigestion, and Nervousness, are most extraordinary when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus. Attendance from Ten to Two o'clock.—Mr. HALSE'S Galvanic Machines are Ten Guineas each.

## AN ACT OF DEEP GRATITUDE.—

5000 Copies of a Medical Book, have been given away!!!—A Clergyman of the Church of England, having been cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, indigestion, and other fearful symptoms, is earnestly desirous of imparting to his suffering fellow men the means whereby his restoration was so marvellously effected. He will therefore send a book containing all the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage, addressed to the Rev. H. R. TRAVES, M.A., 1, North Cumberland-place, Bayswater, Middlesex.

## MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM.—

Established 1845.—Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Pains in the Limbs, Ringworm, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Wounds, Chaps, Chilblains, Eruptions, and all external diseases of the skin, will find certain and immediate relief from using this valuable curative, the properties of which are truly surprising and, not being of a greasy compound, is as pleasant in its use as Eau de Cologne. See testimonials to be had gratis. Also,

## MEASAM'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE

and REGULATING PILLS for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Ailments, Liver Diseases, and all inward disorders brought on by the derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. These are warranted free from mercury, and every other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition; and, being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.  
 Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, L. WILD, successor to MEASAM and Co., 13, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C., by whom they are sold wholesale and retail in pots and boxes, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.; also retail by all medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

## FOR the INFORMATION of the WORLD.

—People of England, read what 50,000 persons have done for themselves with MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, of the British College of Health, Euston (late New) Road, London.—May be had (gratis) of all the Hygeian agents. The Hygeian agents throughout the world are unanimous as regards the truth of the Hygeian system of medicine, introduced by JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, who not only taught the public how to cure their own ailments, but also rescued the world from the dangers of false medical doctrines. The monument lately raised to his memory, by a penny subscription, sufficiently attests the importance of his discoveries. Read the "Morrisoniana," and the cases of cure.

## KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLE

continues her vivid and interesting delineations of character from an examination of the handwriting of individuals, in a style never before attempted in England. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, must inclose a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, with 14 penny postage stamps, to Miss Coupele, 63, Castle-street, Newman-street, London, and they will receive per return a full detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c. of the writer, with many other things calculated to be useful through life.—From F.N. "I consider your skill surprising."—C. S. "Your description of her character is remarkably correct."—H. W. "Your sketch of my character is marvellously correct."—Miss F. "Mamma says the character you sent me is a true one."—W. N. "You have described him very accurately."

## RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. Thomson's remedy has been successful in thousands of cases, and is applicable to every variety of single or double rupture in both sexes, however bad or long standing, effecting a perfect cure in a short time, without pain or confinement, thus rendering the further use of trusses unnecessary. Persons in any part of the world can have the remedy sent to them post free, on receipt of 10s. in postage stamps, or by post-office order payable at the chief London office to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 1A, Arlington-street, Mornington-crescent, London. Consultations by appointment daily except Sunday. A Treatise on the Nature, Causes, and Symptoms of every kind of Hernia, with a large selection of Testimonials from patients cured, sent free by post for four penny stamps.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

## HURST AND BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF GEORGE IV. From Original Family Documents. 2 vols. with Portraits.

Among the other distinguished Personages of the time, of whom many new and interesting particulars will be found in these volumes, are George IV. and Queen Caroline—the Dukes of York, Gloucester, Clarence, Wellington, Bedford, &c.—the Marquises of Londonderry, Hastings, Hertford, Wellesley, Anglesey—Lords Eldon, Brougham, Liverpool, Grenville, Goderich, Winchelsea, and Fitzroy Somerset—Sir Robert Peel, Sir Walter Scott, Canning, Huskisson, Wilberforce, O'Connell, Lady Jersey, Lady Conyngham, &c.

"The country is much indebted to the Duke of Buckingham for the publication of these volumes, to our thinking the most valuable of the contributions to recent history which he has yet compiled from his family papers."—*John Bull*.

### SIX YEARS IN RUSSIA. By AN ENGLISH LADY. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

"The extracts we have made will afford some idea of the variety contained in these volumes and the interesting and amusing nature of their contents. There is in addition a considerable amount of information connected with the social and political institutions of Russia, &c., the religion and character of the people."—*Athenaeum*.

### NATHALIE. By JULIA KAVANAGH. New Edition. Forming the Fourth Volume of HURST AND BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS, price 5s. each, elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated.— Volumes already published: 1. SAM SLICK'S NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE; 2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN; 3. THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS, by ELIOT WARBURTON.

"Nathalie" is by much Miss Kavanagh's best imaginative effort. Its manner is gracious and attractive; its matter is good. A sentiment, a tenderness, are commanded by her which are as individual as they are elegant. We should not soon come to an end were we to specify all the delicate touches and attractive pictures which place "Nathalie" high among books of its class."—*Athenaeum*.

### THE JEWS IN THE EAST. By the Rev. P. BEATON, M.A. From the German. 2 vols. 21s. [Just ready.]

### HENRY III. KING OF FRANCE: his COURT AND TIMES. By Miss FREER. 3 vols. with fine Portraits, 31s. 6d. bound.

### LODGE'S PEERAGE & BARONETAGE for 1859. Under the special Patronage of Her Ma- jesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort; and Corrected throughout by the Nobility. Twenty-eighth Edition. 1 vol. royal 8vo. with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, with gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

### CARDINAL WISEMAN'S RECOLLEC- TIONS OF THE LAST FOUR POPES. 8vo. with Portraits, 21s. bound.

### A SUMMER AND WINTER IN THE TWO SICILIES. By JULIA KAVANAGH. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

### MR. ATKINSON'S TRAVELS IN ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA, CHINESE TARTARY, &c. Royal 8vo. with Map, and Fifty beautiful Illustrations, Coloured Plates, &c., from the Author's Original Drawings.

### A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN. By the Author of "John Halifax." 10s. 6d.

### EPISODES OF FRENCH HISTORY during the CONSULATE and FIRST EMPIRE. By Miss PARDOE. 2 vols. 21s.

## THE NEW NOVELS.

### WOODLEIGH. By the Author of "Wild- flower," "One-and-Twenty," &c. 3 vols.

### A GOOD TIME COMING. By the Author of "Mathew Paxton." 3 vols.

"A novel that possesses very great merit. The story is honest and healthy."—*Press*.  
"This new tale will greatly enhance the author's reputation. The subject is good, and the tone in which it is treated so healthy, that we shall be greatly surprised if 'A Good Time Coming' does not become a very popular book."—*Chronicle*.

### LIFE'S FORESHADOWINGS. By W. G. WILLES, Esq. 3 vols.

"A really clever novel. The production of a powerful mind. It is extremely interesting, and in some passages the interest amounts almost to fascination."—*Press*.

### CREEDS. By the Author of "The Morals of May-fair." 3 vols.

"A novel of strong dramatic situation, powerful plot, alluring interest, admirably defined characters, and much excellent remark upon human motives and social positions."—*Literary Gazette*.

### EVERY DAY. By Mrs. FOSTER LANG- TON. 3 vols.

"A novel which will charm many readers."—*Observer*.

### STEPHAN LANGTON. By MARTIN F. TUPPER, D.C.L., F.R.S., Author of "Proverbial Philosophy," &c. 2 vols. with Plates, 21s.

### OCEOLA. By Captain MAYNE REID. 3 vols. with Illustrations.

### THE THREE PATHS. By HERBERT GREY, M.A. 2 vols.

### NEWTON DOGVANE. By FRANCIS FRANCIS. 3 vols. with Illustrations by LEECH. [Just ready.]

## LIST OF NEW WORKS TO BE PUBLISHED IN MAY.

### 1. PEAKS, PASSES, and GLACIERS: a Series of Excursions by Members of the Alpine Club. Edited by JOHN BALL, M.R.S.A., President of the Alpine Club. Square crown 8vo., with Eight Illustrations in Chromo- lithography, Eight Maps Illustrative of Mountain Excursions, and a few Wood Engravings.

### 2. A LADY'S TOUR ROUND MONTE ROSA. With Visits to the Italian Valleys of Anzascas, Mastalone, Camasca, Sesia, Lys, Challant, Aosta, and Cogne. With a Map of the District. Four Illustrations in Chromo- lithography, and Eight Engravings on Wood. The Illustra- tions from Original Sketches by Mr. GEORGE BARNARD. Post 8vo.

### 3. THE PYRENEES from WEST to EAST. By C. R. WELD, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A Vacan- tion Tour in the United States and Canada," and "Vacations in Ireland." Post 8vo., with Eight Illustrations in Chromo- xylography.

### 4. RECOLLECTIONS, by SAMUEL ROGERS, of Personal and Conversational Interchange with Charles James Fox, Grattan, Porson, Horne Tooke, Talleyrand, Lord Erskine, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Grenville, and the Duke of Wellington. With a Preface. Edited by WILLIAM SHARPE. Fcp. 8vo.

### 5. THE ORDER OF NATURE considered with reference to the Claims of Revelation. A Third Series of Essays on the Unity of Worlds and of Nature. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford. Crown 8vo.

### 6. ROME: its Rulers and its Institutions. By JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M.P. Second Edition corrected throughout and improved. With a new portrait of Pope Pius IX., and copious additions. Post 8vo.

### 7. LECTURES and ESSAYS on UNIVER- SITY SUBJECTS. By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D., of the Oratory. Fcp. 8vo.

### 8. HISTORY OF THE EARLY CHURCH. From the First Preaching of the Gospel to the Council of Nicea. For the Use of Young Persons. By the Author of "Amy Herbert." 32mo.

### 9. THE PRINCIPLES OF BEAUTY, as manifested in Nature, Art, and Human Character. By MARY ANNE SHIMMELPENNING. Edited by C. C. HANKIN. Post 8vo.

### 10. PEOPLE'S EDITION OF MOORE'S NATIONAL AIRS. With Pianoforte Accompaniment. Uniform with the People's Edition of Moore's Irish Melodies. Edited by CHARLES WILLIAM GLOVER. To be com- pleted in Ten numbers. [No. 1, price 1s., on May 31.]

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW READY:

### 11. PEOPLE'S EDITION OF MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES. With Pianoforte Accompaniment. The only complete Edition, containing both Words and Music of the Series of 124 Irish Melodies. Small 4to, price 12s. cloth gilt edges. No other People's Edition can be published com- plete.

### 12. LETTERS of Sir A. S. FRAZER, K.C.B., Commanding the Royal Horse Artillery in the Army under the Duke of Wellington. Written during the Peninsula- lar and Waterloo Campaigns. Edited by Major-General SABINE. With Portrait, two Maps, and a Plan. 8vo. price 18s.

### 13. THE HORSE and his MASTER. With Hints on Breeding, Breaking, Stable-Management, Training, Elementary Horsemanship, Riding to Hounds, &c. By VERE D. HUNT, Esq., late 10th Regt. Co. Dublin Militia. Fcp. 8vo., with an Illustration on Wood, price 5s.

### 14. THE HAND-BOOK OF DINING, or How to Dine. Theoretically, Philosophically, and Historically Considered. Based chiefly upon the "Physiologie du Goût" of Brillat-Savarin. By L. F. SIMPSON, M.R.S.L. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s.

### 15. PEOPLE'S EDITION OF THOMAS MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS. To be completed in Ten Parts, price 1s. each. Parts I. and II. are now ready.

### 16. PEOPLE'S EDITION OF SYDNEY SMITH'S WORKS. Including his Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. To be completed in Seven Parts, price 1s. each. Parts I. to V. are now ready.

### 17. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. No. CCXXII. CONTENTS:

1. Female Industry.
2. Barth's Discoveries in Africa.
3. Dr. Trench on English Dictionaries.
4. Life and Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis.
5. The West Indies.
6. Montenegro.
7. Sir F. Palgrave's Normandy and England.
8. Rifled Guns and Modern Tactics.
9. Major Hodson's Life.
10. Austria, France, and Italy.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and CO.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

## OF MESSRS. TRÜBNER and CO. 60, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

### 1. ALGER.—History of the Doctrine of a Future Life, as it was perverted in all Nations and Ages. By WILLIAM ROUNSVILLE ALGER. In 1 vol. 8vo.

### 2. ALLIBONE.—A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors living and deceased. By S. A. ALLIBONE. Vol. I. imp. 8vo. pp. 1,005. 24s.

### 3. ALTHAUS.—A Treatise on Medical Electricity. By JULIUS ALTHAUS, M.D. 1 vol. 8vo.

### 4. BAIRD.—Birds of North America. By SPEN- CER F. BAIRD. In 1 vol. 4to. of 1,064 pages and 75 plates of hitherto unfigured specimens.

### 5. BAIRD.—The Mammalia of North America. By SPENCER F. BAIRD. In 1 vol. 4to. with 60 plates, illustrating the Genera and Species with details of their exter- nal form and Osteology.

### 6. BARTLETT.—Dictionary of Americanisms: a Glossary of Words and Phrases Colloquially used in the United States. By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT. Second Edition, considerably enlarged and improved. 1 vol. 8vo.

### 7. CATHERINE II.—Memoirs of the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, written by herself. Edited, with a Preface, by ALEXANDER HERZEN. 1 vol. 8vo.

### 8. COLERIDGE.—A GLOSSARIAL INDEX to the PRINTED ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE THIR- TEENTH CENTURY. By HERBERT COLERIDGE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. In 1 vol. 8vo.

### 9. EDWARDS.—Memoirs of Libraries; including a Practical Hand-book of Library Economy. By EDWARD EDWARDS. 2 vols. royal 8vo. pp. 2,000. Numerous Illustra- tions. 2l. 8s.

### 10. FREMONT.—Narrative of Explorations and Adventures in Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California. By Col. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. Author's Edition, profusely illustrated in uniform style with Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 8vo. [In May.]

### 11. IBIS (The): a Magazine of General Ornithology. Edited by PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, F.L.S., &c. In Quar- terly 8vo. Paris, with Illustrations. Annual subscription 21s. [Second Part in April.]

### 12. KOHL.—The Seacoasts of the United States, their History and Hydrography. By J. G. KOHL. In 3 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. The History and Hydrography of the Pacific Coast. With 56 reduced and one large Historical Chart.

### 13. KRAPE.—Travels in Eastern Africa. By Dr. L. KRAPE, Missionary of the London Missionary Society. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Illustrations and a Map.

### 14. LESLEY.—The Iron Manufacturer's Guide to the Furnaces, Forges, and Rolling Mills of the United States, with Maps. By J. P. LESLEY. In 1 vol. 8vo.

### 15. MILLHOUSE.—Dialoghi Inglesi ed Italiani; colla pronuncia scemata a norma del nuovo Pronouncing Dictionary. DI JOHN MILLHOUSE. 18mo. pp. 125. cloth, 2s.

### 16. MUNCHHAUSEN.—The Travels and Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen. In one volume, crown 8vo. with thirty Illustrations, beautifully bound in cloth, third thousand, gilt edges, price 7s. 6d.

### 17. OSBORN.—Palestine, Past and Present; with Biblical, Literary, and Scientific Notices. By the Rev. HENRY S. OSBORN, A.M. In 1 vol. royal 8vo. of 600 pages, with numerous Woodcuts, Panoramas, Chromo-lithographs, Tinted Lithographs, Maps, &c. 21s.

### 18. PAGE.—La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay; being a Narrative of the Exploration of the Tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent Countries during the Years 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, under the orders of the United States Government. By THOMAS J. PAGE, U.S.N., Commander of the Expedition. With Maps and numerous Engravings. 8vo. pp. 525. 18s.

### 19. PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S NEW DIC- TIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, in preparation. In 4to. Parts, at 5s. each.—The "Proposals," &c., will be for- warded, post free, on receipt of 4 stamps.

### 20. READE.—"LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG." By CHARLES READE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 780.

### 21. SIEBOLDT.—SAILING DIRECTIONS for the JAPANESE SEAS. By Fl. Fr. von SIEBOLDT. In 1 volume, 8vo. with Chart. [In April.]

### 22. SPURGEON.—The English Bible: History of the Translation of the Holy Scriptures into the English Tongue, with Specimens of the Old English Versions. By Mrs. H. C. CONANT. Edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. In 1 vol. crown 8vo.

### 23. TROEMEL.—Bibliothèque Americaine, ou Catalogue raisonné d'une precieuse Collection de livres relatifs a l'Amerique qui ont paru depuis sa decouverte jusqu'a l'an 1700. Par Paul Troemel. 8vo.

### 24. TRÜBNER'S BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE to AMERICAN LITERATURE: a Classified List of Books, published in the United States of America from 1817 to 1857. Compiled and Edited by NICHOLAS TRÜBNER. In 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 800, half-bound. 18s.

### 25. TRÜBNER'S BIBLIOTHECA JAPONICA: a Descriptive List of Books Illustrative of Japan and the Japanese, from 1542 to the Present Day. Edited, with His- torical and Critical Notes, by NICHOLAS TRÜBNER. In 1 vol. 8vo. [In May.]

### 26. URICOECHEA.—Mapoteca Colombiana, Catalogo de Todos los Mapas, Planos, Vistas, &c., relativos a la America-Espanola, Brazil, e Islas adyacentes. Por el Dr. EZEQUIEL URICOECHEA, de Bogota, Nueva Granada. In 1 vol. 8vo. [In June.]

### 27. WEDGWOOD.—A Dictionary of English Etymology. By HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD. Vol. I. 8vo.

### 28. WILSON.—A New History of the Conquest of Mexico and Peru. Based upon newly discovered evidence. By Judge R. A. WILSON. In 1 vol. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

### 29. WYNNE.—Private Libraries of New York. By JAMES WYNNE, M.D. With an Index. 8vo. cloth. [In May.]

TRÜBNER and CO., 60, Paternoster-row, London.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 19, Wellington-  
street North, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Mid-  
dlesex.—Saturday, April 30, 1859.



CO.

ture  
By

lish  
and  
24s.  
city.

EN-  
es of

ica.  
ates,  
cter-

ms:  
the  
cond

ress  
with a

K to  
HIR-  
Esq.,

hing  
AKD  
ilus-

and  
emia.  
tion,  
roctic  
ay.

ogy.  
w of  
quar-  
s, 21s.  
ril.

ates,  
vols.  
acilfic

By  
ciety.

le to  
nited

iani;  
nching  
th, 2s.

ising  
rown  
third

with  
ENRY  
with  
lited

dera-  
on of  
tries  
ers of  
AGE,  
s and

DIC-  
ration.  
be for-

OVE  
a svo.

S for  
T. In  
pril.

ory of  
nglish  
t. By  
by the

e, ou  
livres  
usqu'a

UIDE  
Books.  
o 1857.  
1 vol.

ICA:  
and the  
th His-  
c. In 1  
May.

bianua,  
tivos à  
el Dr.  
anada.  
June.

nglish  
I. svo.

nquest  
idence.  
merous

York.  
th.  
May.  
on.

ington-  
of Mid-